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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIV, No. 21

Section 1

January 26, 1932.

## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE COR- PORATION

The press today says: "The names of two Democrats from the Southwest, Harvey C. Couch of Arkansas and Jesse H. Jones of Texas, to become directors of the new \$2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, were sent to the Senate yesterday by President Hoover. With these two, the President sent the nomination of Charles G.

Dawes, announced previously as his selection for president of the corporation. Action was postponed by Mr. Hoover on the third Democratic member, the appointment of whom would have completed the board. In the meantime, the Senate passed the bill appropriating \$500,000,000 for the purchase by the Treasury of capital stock of the corporation. This measure has passed the House, but the Senate adopted an amendment to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to install the employees necessary to administer \$50,000,000 authorized for seed loans to farmers....

"Coincident with these steps to hasten the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's activities, other phases of the President's emergency program received attention. With a view to putting into effect immediately the first of the Hoover projects, the presidents of the twelve Federal Land Banks will meet with the Federal Farm Loan Board at Washington today to make plans for using the \$125,000,000 additional capital voted to their institutions...."

## FARM CONFER- ENCE OPENS

The press today says: "The National Cooperative Council, composed of 27 marketing associations that transacted \$1,000,000,000 worth of business for 1,000,000 farmers last year, will begin sessions at Washington today for a discussion of pending legislation

before Congress affecting farmers. Preliminary meetings were held yesterday at which attorneys and cooperative executives informally discussed State cooperative statutes and pending legislation in Congress. The formal sessions will be started today under the direction of C. O. Moser, vice president and secretary of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, who is president of the National Cooperative Council. In addition to Mr. Moser, the other speaker will be Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, who will discuss social aspects of cooperation. James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board; Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, and A. U. Chaney, general manager of the American Cranberry Exchange, will speak at the afternoon session."

## AERIAL DUCK CENSUS

The Washington Post today says: "The Army Air Corps, in cooperation with the Bureau of Biological Survey, yesterday made successful tests of a new method of counting ducks and other wild fowl while feeding on the water. The flocks are photographed from

a plane in the air, and later the individual birds are counted on the developed plates. According to Lieut. David W. Goodrich, pilot of the plane which carried an air photographer yesterday, pictures may be taken as low as 400 feet without disturbing the ducks...."





## Section 2

Business  
Outlook

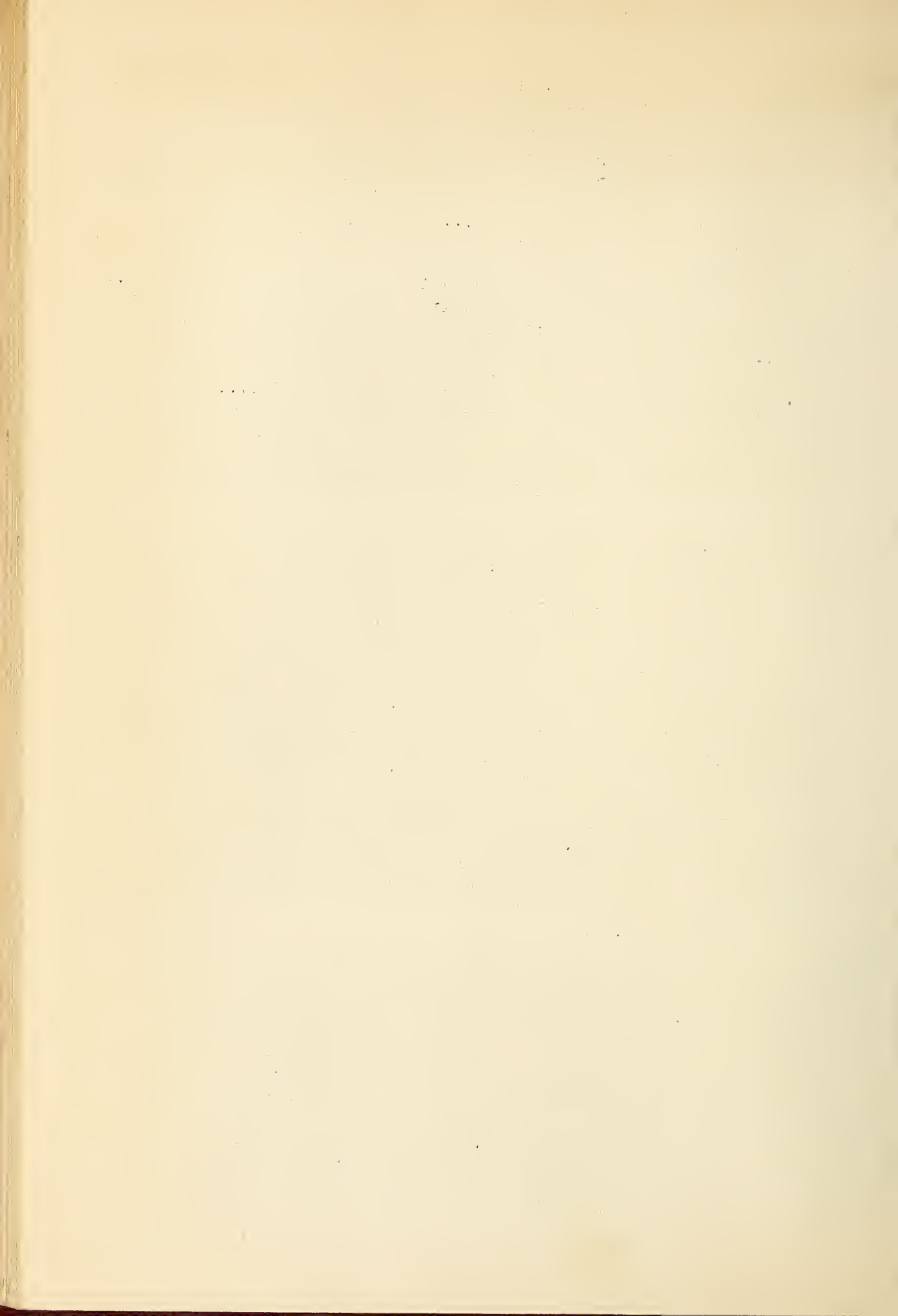
The Business Week for January 27 says: "Signs of seasonal acceleration in activity are still slight, excepting only in steel, which is being mildly stimulated by slowly increasing automobile output and scattered demand from other sources...Although our index has risen for two successive weeks, merchandise movement by rail is unseasonably slack, and declining electric power production is a disappointing indication of continued industrial stagnation and diminishing domestic consumption... The widening wave of wage cuts and retrenchment in public expenditure projects is steadily contracting consumer purchasing power in a vicious circle....Security markets are marking time in the absence of evidence of better business and special stimulation by day-to-day doses of favorable news from the foreign front and the railroad field....Except for the striking strength in wheat and cotton, commodity prices are still saggy...Prospects of early improvement in the European picture appear to have gone to pot with postponement of further reparations conferences....Establishment of the Reconstruction Corporation remains the outstanding assurance of stabilization in the domestic situation...."

Emergency  
Nutrition

Prof. Henry C. Sherman, writing on "Emergency Nutrition" in Child Welfare for February, says: "...If there are times and places of such dire destitution that sacrifices must be made even among the three bare essentials of bread, milk, and some fruit or vegetable, each in the cheapest available form, what then? Shall obvious hunger and a starved appearance lead to the crowding out of milk by bread because a penny spent for bread goes farther to still the pangs of hunger? To go too far in this direction is to incur the even greater tragedy of the life-long injuries which result from the 'hidden hunger' of the mineral and vitamin deficiencies. 'Milk builds bone and muscle better than any other food.' And more than this, milk is both the cheapest and the surest protection from the nutritional deficiencies which open the way to diseases and life-long injuries to health, happiness, and working efficiency. 'The dietary should be built around bread and milk.' The lower the level of expenditure, the more one must forego other foods and concentrate effort upon providing these two, supplemented by a little of some inexpensive fruit or vegetable. This is the teaching of our present knowledge of nutrition reduced to its barest terms for the meeting of a real emergency...."

## Farm Mortgages

An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for January 16 says: "It has been many years since anyone said a good word for the farm mortgage as an investment. The craze for liquidity, forced in many instances by State and Federal bank examiners, brought the old farm mortgage into disfavor because it could not be converted immediately into cash. Today the realization is gradually coming to those who direct our financial institutions that the farm mortgage, while it may not qualify under the modern definition of liquidity, is after all about the safest and surest investment. No calamity, social, political or economic, can destroy the security. It remains for man to convert to fill human needs and wants long after many of the so-called liquid investments have been washed up on the sands of time. Striking tribute to the soundness of the farm mortgage is found in the annual report of one of the world's largest



insurance companies, President Morgan B. Brainard of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, saying: 'Interest on farm loans has been paid in a remarkable fashion and, taken as whole, first mortgages on farms in the agricultural sections of this country have stood up as well as any other class of investment, and this despite the fact that the problems which have confronted the farmer have been of longer standing, and possibly of greater magnitude, than those which any other form of industry has been forced to meet.'..."

Federal Farm  
Loans

The amendment to the Federal farm loan act, passed by Congress January 21, provides the following changes: Increase in Capital Stock--The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon the petition of the board of directors of any Federal Land Bank and with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to subscribe from time to time to the capital stock in the Federal Land Banks. The amount made available for this purpose is \$125,000,000. This stock is non-voting. It is to be retired as the original stock subscribed by the Federal Government to the Federal Land Banks, that is, amortized over a long period or it may be retired from funds which become available in the banks, with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The repayments to the United States Treasury are to be held available for the purpose of making future stock subscriptions should the occasion arise. Reserves--The Federal Land Banks, semiannually, must carry to the reserve account not less than 50 per cent of their net earnings until their reserve account shall show a credit balance equal to the outstanding capital stock of the banks. Thereafter, they shall add to reserves at the rate of 10 per cent of the net earnings. After making these deductions, a Federal Land Bank may declare a dividend or dividends to shareholders of the whole or any part of the balance of its net earnings, with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board. National farm loan associations must charge to their reserve account 10 per cent of their net earnings until their reserves shall show a credit balance equal to 25 per cent of the outstanding capital stock of the association, thereafter, at the rate of 5 per cent. After making these deductions, the association may, at its discretion, declare a dividend to shareholders of the whole or any part of the balance of said net earnings. (Statement of Fed. Land Banks)

Finance Cor-  
poration

Financial Chronicle for January 23 says: "The Reconstruction Finance Corporation measure having become a reality it will be interesting to indicate in a general way the lines along which the corporation is likely to operate....Let us now turn to the use to which these funds are to be put. A sum, in amount not less than \$50,000,000 or more than \$200,000,000, is to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of Agriculture to be loaned at his discretion to farmers in need of credit for their ordinary farm operations during 1932. Another sum, in amount not to exceed \$300,000,000, may be allocated to the work of relieving depositors in failed banks. The remainder of the funds of the corporation (amounting, if and when full advantage is taken of the borrowing power vested in it, to \$2,000,000,000 less the \$200,000,000 allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture and less whatever part of the \$300,000,000 that may go to aid depositors of failed banks is actually so used) may be loaned at the discretion of the board of directors to banks, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, insurance





companies, mortgage loan companies, credit unions, Federal Land Banks, Joint Stock Land Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, agricultural credit corporations, livestock credit corporations, organized under the laws of any State or of the United States, and to the railroad companies when these latter, in the judgment of the board of directors of the corporation are unable to obtain funds upon reasonable terms through banking channels or from the public. Enough has now been said to make it clear that the funds of the corporation will in some undesignated and as yet rather unpredictable proportion be devoted to (a) carrying long-term investments, such as mortgage loans, bonds and other obligations representing fixed capital investments, or shorter term paper which must sooner or later be funded into long-term obligations, and (b) providing commercial banking accommodations to individuals and firms unable for one reason or another to obtain such facilities through regular channels...."

World Housing Expenditure      A total of \$36,000,000,000 was expended throughout the world by governments and private interests in the construction of homes and living quarters from 1920 to 1930, according to estimates of Charles F. Stephenson of the Foreign Construction Division of the Department of Commerce. He based the figures on reports sent from abroad and statistics of construction in the United States. "Although a large part of these expenditures cover what might be called extraordinary housing construction, to distinguish it from normal housing requirements," he said, "there is still urgent need for more homes to house satisfactorily the millions of people now residing in unsuitable quarters."

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Jan. 25.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis  $70\frac{3}{4}$  to  $73\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 57 to  $57\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago  $57\frac{1}{2}$  to  $58\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 56¢; Kansas City  $50\frac{1}{4}$  to  $50\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago  $36\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis  $38\frac{1}{2}$  to  $39\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 35 to  $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.5 yellow corn Chicago 36 to 38¢; Minneapolis  $39\frac{1}{2}$  to 41¢; St. Louis 36 to  $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 36 to 39¢; No.3 white oats Chicago  $24\frac{1}{4}$  to  $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis  $26\frac{1}{4}$  to  $27\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis  $24\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City  $23\frac{1}{2}$  to  $27\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.).

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$10.25; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$7; vealers, good and choice \$7 to \$8.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.65 to \$3.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.75, (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.25 to \$6.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 48¢-53¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; mostly 55¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.75-\$2.35 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-\$1.40 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$2-\$2.35 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1-\$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Valley Points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches up, \$1.15-\$1.25; Wealthys 75¢; McIntosh \$1.50-\$2.25; Baldwins 85¢ and Staymans \$1.05-\$1.10 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings one car cold storage stock \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points to 6.27¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.47¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 6.68¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 6.69¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score,  $22\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 score,  $22\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 22¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 to  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Mixed colored Extras,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  to 20¢; Firsts, 17 to  $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Extra Firsts, 18 to  $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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Vol. XLIV, No. 22

Section 1

January 27, 1932.

## THE FARM CONFERENCE

Should the affairs of the Federal Farm Board be liquidated at this time, the Government would stand to lose \$250,000,000 of the \$300,000,000 appropriated as the revolving fund, James C. Stone, chairman of the board, told the National Cooperative Council, central organ of farm cooperative agencies, at its meeting at Washington yesterday, according to the press today. The report says: "Mr. Stone said that losses by the board were small in proportion to the benefits obtained since loans had been made to cooperatives representing 3,600 local associations and 1,250,000 farmers.

"Dr. H. G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institute in Washington, advocated permanent cancellation of reparations and interallied debts as offering more toward business recovery than any other method proposed. C. O. Moser, vice president of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, held that recovery of international trade was 'essential to American agriculture prosperity,' and urged a downward revision of war debts and reparations as a means to that end."

## FEDERAL CONTRACT PURCHASES

The press today says: "As a further move to bulwark trade during the depression, President Hoover will soon recommend to Congress legislation to make the preference for American-made goods mandatory in the awarding of Government contracts. Such a law, an administration spokesman said yesterday, would protect American concerns from the effects of falling prices in foreign countries due in part to the suspensions of the gold standard. At the White House it was stated that a growing discrepancy in favor of foreign bidders in the prices of articles purchased in large quantities by the Government had been recently noticed...."

## RURAL SANITATION BILL

The Senate January 25 passed and sent to the House a bill authorizing \$3,000,000 for rural sanitation studies and for medical supplies, according to the press of January 26. The report says:

"A \$2,000,000 appropriation to be expended in the drought-stricken areas for the same purposes was made last session. The new bill, besides calling for a larger sum, does not confine its benefits to drought areas."

## NATIONAL DEFICIT

The press today says: "For the first time during the current fiscal year the Treasury deficit on Saturday passed the one and a half billion dollar mark. Receipts of \$1,224,700,000 were \$649,000,000 under those of the July 1-January 23 period of the fiscal year 1931, while expenditures of \$2,725,800,000 showed an increase of \$622,000,000. This brought the deficit to about \$1,501,100,000....Increases in expenditures resulted chiefly from the depression relief measures and the increased postal deficit."





## Section 2

Bulletin  
Distribu-  
tion

Science for January 22 reprints a paper from the journal series of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. This says in part: "It is recognized generally that the character of the work of the State agricultural experiment stations has undergone a gradual change during the past twenty-five or thirty years. In recent years a much larger proportion of the bulletins published are technical in nature. Many of them constitute distinct contributions to science and are of interest to agricultural workers throughout the world. If these bulletins are to justify the labor and expense involved in producing them they must be so distributed that they will be readily available to investigators in the field of agricultural science in all countries. A personal inspection of the libraries of a considerable number of European institutions of agricultural research led one of the writers to suspect that such adequate distribution was not being accomplished. A further investigation of the extent of the distribution of bulletins to foreign libraries was made by sending a questionnaire to fifty State agricultural experiment stations. The earlier suspicion was thoroughly confirmed. The agencies for distribution have not kept pace with the change in the nature of bulletins to be distributed. Distribution to libraries in the United States is adequate, but only a few States have built up a mailing list of foreign institutions of any appreciable size. ...Many people familiar with the lavish way in which agricultural experiment station bulletins are distributed within the United States do not realize that nearly all research institutions in European countries make a charge for their publications and do not send them gratuitously, even to other institutions, unless exchange relations have been established. Most foreign institutions are glad to exchange publications with our State experiment stations, but are generally quite careful to see that a real exchange basis is reached. If our State experiment stations wish to receive the research publications of foreign institutions, it behooves them to see that these institutions receive their bulletins...."

Citrus Fruit  
Values

An editorial in The Journal of the American Medical Association for January 23 on "The Antiscorbutic Potency of Some Citrus Fruits" says in part: "Certain citrus fruits are now depended on by thousands of persons to supply the antiscorbutic protection that present-day dietary conditions demand. This is particularly true in infancy when pasteurized milk and other foods, notably cereal products, usually compose most of the food intake. Modern studies on vitamins have shown that these essential dietary factors are susceptible to deterioration by various methods of processing and conservation to which our foods nowadays may be subjected in the industries and even in the home. The sources of the vitamins also vary in their yields with respect to the species of plant, the degree of ripeness or maturity, the method of cultivation and perhaps other features. How easy it is to err by making untested generalizations has been shown, for example, in the contrast between the lemon and the lime, the latter possessing a definitely lower antiscorbutic activity, although for many years such differences were not appreciated, and lime juice was rated as an antiscorbutic par excellence. The sharp division in antiscorbutic activity among closely related fruits is quite striking. Recent studies at the Lister Institute in London on variations in the vitamin C content of oranges picked from





the same trees (in Palestine) at different times of the season during two consecutive years, and likewise of grapefruit picked at different times in British Honduras and in South Africa, are therefore of interest. They show that the potency of the juice as an antiscorbutic is the same whether the orange or grapefruit is picked at the beginning or at the end of the season. There is no marked loss in the vitamin content when the fruit is stored under ordinary conditions at about 15 C. for about two months. Furthermore, the conditions of cultivation, origin of the stock, age of the trees, and the soil apparently do not materially modify the vitamin C content of the fruit. This information is satisfying in indicating the dependence that may apparently be placed on some of the most widely used antiscorbutic foods regardless of their agricultural history."

#### Industrial Situation

The Federal Reserve Board issues a summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for the months of December and January. This says in part: "Industrial activity declined from November to December by slightly more than the usual seasonal amount, while the volume of factory employment showed about the usual decrease. Wholesale prices declined further. Volume of industrial output decreased somewhat more than is usual in December and the board's seasonally adjusted index declined from 72 per cent of the 1923-1925 average in November to 71 per cent in December. Activity in the steel industry decreased from 30 to 24 per cent of capacity for the month, partly as a result of seasonal influences; in the first three weeks of January it showed a seasonal increase. Automobile output increased considerably in December from the extreme low level of the preceding month, and daily average output at shoe factories, which ordinarily declines at this season, showed little change. At textile mills production was curtailed by more than the usual seasonal amount. Number employed at factories decreased seasonally from the middle of November to the middle of December. In the automobile and shoe industries there were large increases in employment, while in the clothing industries employment declined; in most lines, however, changes were of a seasonal character. For the year 1931 as a whole the average volume of industrial production was about 16 per cent smaller than in 1930, reflecting large decreases in output of steel, automobiles, and building materials, offset in part by slight increases in production of textiles and shoes. Distribution of commodities by rail declined by the usual seasonal amount in December, and department store sales increased by approximately the usual amount. Value of foreign trade continued at a low level in December and for the year as a whole exports showed a decline of 37 per cent from 1930 and imports a decline of 32 per cent, reflecting in part the reduction in prices. Reserve bank credit, which had declined from the middle of October to the middle of December and had increased in the latter part of the month, declined again in the first three weeks in January.

#### Kansas Farm Mortgages

A Wichita dispatch January 26 says: "During the 12 months ending March 1, 1931, 2.61 per cent of all farms in the United States changed ownership because of forced sales and related defaults, according to United States Department of Agriculture's figures. In Colorado the percentage was 2.62, Kansas 2.34, New Mexico 2.62 and Oklahoma 3.22.



In 177 months, or from organization to the end of 1931, the Federal Land Bank of Wichita took title to only 2.4 per cent of the number of loans which the bank made, according to a recent statement by John Fields, its president. Commenting upon the bank's policy in the sale of farms upon which it has to foreclose, Mr. Fields says: 'The bank does not intend to keep the farms upon which it forecloses and go into corporation farming or operate them as absentee land-owner. The farms will be sold for what they are worth. During 1931, 92 farms were sold and the total amount of cash received upon closing the sales averaged 30 per cent of the total sales. Less than 2 per cent of the purchasers became delinquent on their contracts. At the end of 1931 the bank owned 304 farms acquired because of defaults of borrowers. This is 80 more than a year ago and is less than one per cent of the total number of loans in force.' Basing his estimates upon the United States Department of Agriculture figures, Mr. Fields points out that the Federal Land Bank of Wichita owns 11.5 per cent of all the outstanding farm mortgages in the ninth Federal Land Bank district. In Colorado the bank owns 20 per cent of all farm mortgages, in Kansas 7.6 per cent, in New Mexico 36.9 per cent and in Oklahoma 10.9 per cent. Under the law, the bank is limited to making loans on first mortgages and loans on owner-operated farms. The bank owns 26.4 per cent of all loans, including junior liens as well as first mortgages, on owner-operated farms in the ninth Federal Land Bank district."

Japanese  
Resources

G. R. Parlin, of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, writing at length on "Japan's Resources and Population" in Barron's for January 25, says: "The importance to the North American Continent of political and economic developments in the Far East is now generally recognized, and the events which have taken place in Manchuria during the past few weeks have caused the attention of the world to be focused on this area. Japan occupies today a dominating position amongst the countries of the Far East, and, therefore, an understanding of the factors which are at work shaping Japanese policy is of direct interest to the people of the United States and Canada....It appears to the writer of this article that the Japanese policy today is being chiefly, if not entirely, influenced by the necessity that Japan is under of securing access to an adequate supply of certain raw materials for her industries and of foodstuffs for her large and increasing population. During the last quarter of a century Japan has developed an immense interest in Manchuria. This interest has taken the form of investment on a large scale, most of which has been made in connection with the development of raw materials and foodstuffs which Japan requires, and it is the desire to maintain intact and extend this investment which is today in large part the dominating motive underlying Japanese policy in Manchuria....In 1868, Japan opened her gates to the foreigner, and thus brought to an end an isolation which had in effect lasted for centuries. There has followed in Japan also in the last 50 years a vast industrial development accompanied by a great increase of population. This population is today increasing at a more rapid rate than ever before, and the Japanese nation is faced with the necessity of so ordering its economic system that this ever-increasing population can find within the borders of the Japanese Empire some means of livelihood. Japan has decided that this problem of her population can be solved only by means of an increasing degree of industrialization...."





### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Jan. 26.—Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$10.25; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; vealers, good and choice \$7.50 to \$9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.65 to \$3.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.80 to \$4.05; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 70  $\frac{1}{8}$  to 73  $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 55 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 56¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 50 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter St. Louis 55¢; Kansas City 49 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 35 to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 36 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 39 to 40¢; St. Louis 36 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 24 to 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.).

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly 48¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern yellow onions \$1.75-\$2.35 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; Northern and Midwestern Red Globes \$2.25-\$2.85 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$2-\$2.25 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1-\$1.20 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes 35¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 60¢-80¢ in the Middle West. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches up, \$1-\$1.25; Wealthys \$1 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 80¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points to 6.25¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.57¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 6.65¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 6.66¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 21¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urner-Darby Company quotations) were: Fresh Gathered Extras, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20¢; Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Fresh Gathered Firsts, 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





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Vol. XLIV, No. 23

Section 1

January 28, 1932.

## THE AGRICULTURAL BILL

The press today says: "The House yesterday passed without record vote the bill appropriating \$175,408,814 for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1933. While this was about \$11,000,000 less than the budget estimates and about \$60,000,000 less than the appropriation last year, it sent the total appropriations voted by the present House above \$1,000,000,000. The agricultural measure was forced through the House with only two changes, one by Representative La Guardia to prohibit the expenditure of Federal-aid highway funds by States employing convict labor and the other by Representative Sumners of Texas reducing the amount for improving farm-management methods by \$35,000."

The Washington Post today says: "The drive for a 5 per cent cut in Federal personnel was effectively routed yesterday when the House voted overwhelmingly against the Simmons motion to reduce agriculture appropriations by \$495,000. Immediately afterward Representative Robert G. Simmons told The Post he will abandon efforts to curtail Government rosters...."

## GREEN ON UN- EMPLOYMENT

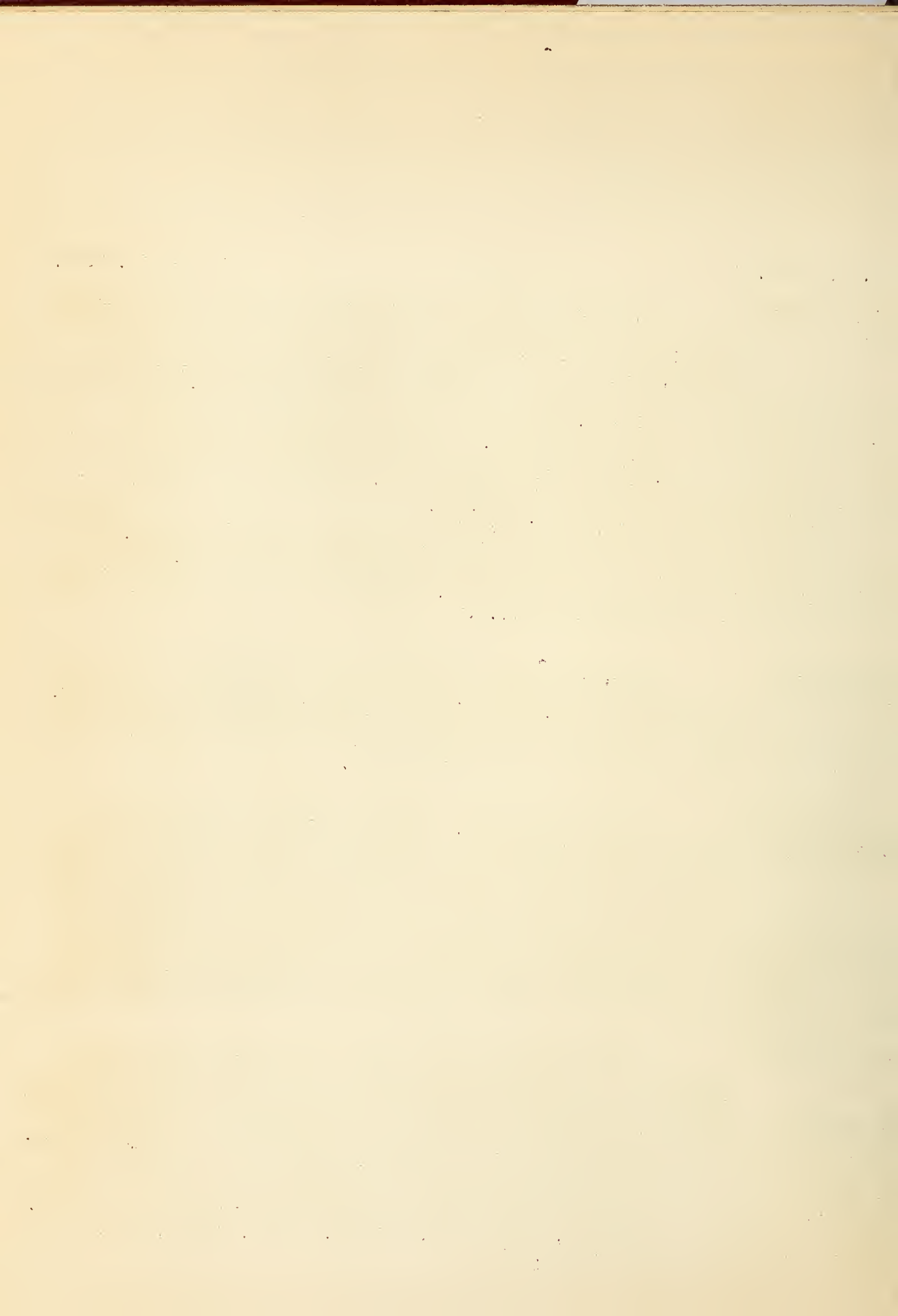
Declaring that all other agencies had failed to cope with the unemployment situation, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urged the Federal Government yesterday to come to the relief of the unemployed, who, he said, numbered about 9,300,000 on January 1, according to the press today.

## LOUISIANA COTTON CURB ACT RE- PEALED

A Baton Rouge, La., dispatch today says: "Just before leaving for Washington to be seated in the Senate, Governor Huey P. Long repealed by proclamation the cotton holiday law passed at his request in August by a special legislative session, it was revealed yesterday. The law contained the provision that if States producing three-fourths of the cotton crop did not enact legislation in line with the Louisiana law the measure adopted by this State might be repealed by proclamation of the Governor. An insufficient number of States have followed Mr. Long's suggestion and the repeal edict was issued to allow Louisiana farmers legally to plant their 1932 crop...."

## BRITISH TARIFFS

A London dispatch today says: "The British Government's imposition of a general tariff, coming within a fortnight, will be followed by a bold and far-reaching attempt to bring down the tariff walls against British goods all over the world. The Government contemplates not only a tariff of give and take with the dominions, but will try to win preferential entry for British products into all the so-called 'sterling' countries which followed Britain in going off the gold standard. It will begin with Denmark and Argentina, which are more closely bound to Britain economically than some of the dominions themselves. Ultimately, it is hoped, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Egypt and others will come into the scheme...."



## Section 2

Adverse  
Times in  
1795

Commerce and Finance for January 27 quotes the following from the London Morning Post: "The present times are admittedly difficult, but the precis of a document, written for a French Government office in December, 1795, may serve to show that the problem of wheat and gold has engaged the minds of men before today. The author of the memoire opens by pointing out that 'if, as the British Ministry claims, English trade is more flourishing than ever, why are the foreign exchanges adverse to sterling?' The rest of the document continues in this strain, France apparently smacking her lips in anticipation of Britain's downfall. 'Taxation in England is skilfully devised, but this can not prevent the burden falling ultimately on the people. This, combined with the high cost of living, is causing artisans who have hitherto produced her manufactured goods to emigrate to America. England's genius for mechanical invention has, to some extent, alleviated her difficulties, but this process can not continue indefinitely. Her wealth has largely been due to her American colonies, now an independent nation. The Americans are entirely occupied by agriculture and import manufactured articles from England. England has a monopoly trade because she is the only country that can grant the long credits which the Americans demand. At present the immigrants all turn to agriculture, since the price of wheat is still high, but when the markets of Europe become glutted by the overproduction of American wheat these people will be obliged to turn to other things for a livelihood. In other words, they must perforce learn to supply their own industrial wants, and dispense with English manufactured goods. As none of the European countries is in a position to buy her exports we shall shortly see England, apparently at the zenith of her greatness, tottering on a precipice.'...."

Business  
Situation

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for January 27 says: "... The key to the business situation is and for months has been the low state of general credit. But we have now available, thanks to a fine cooperation between the administration and Congress, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as 'a mobile reservoir of credit,' to be applied where, in the judgment of an able and devoted board of directors, its use will do most to expand employment and release working capital. The Federal land banks have been fortified. The railroads have been afforded actual and potential assistance which, aside from the payroll relief they hope for, promises them a better position in 1932 than they had in 1931. Congress has taken Government fiscal affairs earnestly in hand; the vital work of fitting expenditures to receipts is well under way. Here and there manufacturers are beginning to find it possible to expand production cautiously and merchants to prove that the fog of sales resistance is not impenetrable...."

Cold Storage  
Apples

Science for January 15 says: "Apples come through cold storage safely without harm to their vitamin C. Frozen apples have been kept for four months without losing an appreciable amount of this vitamin. This important fact has been ascertained by Dr. S. S. Zilva and Miss M. F. Bracewell at the Lister Institute, London, and Dr. Franklin Kidd and Dr. Cyril West at the Low Temperature Station, Cambridge. The apples used were Bramley's Seedlings. It was found that they could be stored in air at 3 degrees centigrade for five months and yet contain





as much vitamin C as they did originally. Experiments on the distribution of vitamin C in various parts of the apple gave remarkable results. The vitamin is not by any means evenly distributed through the fruit. There is far more vitamin C near the skin than in the center, and the peel contains six times more vitamin than the flesh near the core."

Farm Board  
Aid in  
Iowa

The Federal Farm Board today says: "Many Iowa farmers are availing themselves of the assistance to organized agriculture that is provided by the agricultural marketing act. These include producers of livestock, grain, wool, and poultry products. As a result cooperative marketing of these products has made substantial growth in Iowa the past two years. Loans made from the revolving fund to three national cooperative sales agencies have directly benefited Iowa farmers. These agencies include the National Livestock Marketing Association and Farmers National Grain Corporation, both of which have headquarters in Chicago, and the National Wool Marketing Corporation with headquarters in Boston. In carrying on its work in Iowa, the Farm Board has sought to cooperate with the State college and extension forces, teachers of vocational agriculture, and other agencies interested in the improvement of agriculture. A financing service, as well as a nation-wide cooperative marketing service, has been made available to Iowa livestock feeders through the organization of the National Livestock Marketing Association. The National Feeder and Finance Corporation, which is the credit agency of the National, has been instrumental in the capitalization of regional credit corporations whose loans are eligible for rediscount at the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks. Loans to Iowa feeders are discounted through the National Livestock Credit Corporation at East St. Louis, Illinois...."

Locusts in  
East Africa

The African World for January 9 says: "The latest report of the Kenya Department of Agriculture on the locust position to hand by mail states: Uganda.--Swarms reported present in all Provinces. Egg laying is reported at four points in the Eastern Province, and hoppers have appeared in Seroti and at Ngai. Several bands of hoppers have been reported in the Northern Province, where laying and hatching are said to be more general. Tanganyika.--Tanganyika reports that the southerly movement previously noted continues. Swarms appear to be widely distributed. Egg laying is reported at Ujiji, and in Bukoba north of the Kagera River. Kenya.--The Nzoia Province is reported clear of locusts, though diffuse and scattered laying is confirmed in the Burnt Forest district. The Nyanza Province is clear, with the exception of small swarms moving to and fro over the Tanganyika border. The great majority of swarms in the Colony are now East of a line drawn between Mt. Kenya and Mt. Kilimanjaro. Laying is fairly general in Kitui, near the 38th parallel East Longitude, and possibly further east. Hatching has occurred in Meru, and is expected in North Kenya immediately. Bait has already been dispatched to the latter area, and will be conveyed to the laying areas by K.A.R. transport."

Price Index  
Numbers

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the expansion and revision of its index numbers of wholesale prices has now been completed. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, is weighted according to the





importance of each article, and is based on the average prices for 1926 as 100.0. This revision and expansion has been extended back to and including January, 1926, and supplants the index number of wholesale prices as formerly issued by this bureau for the period from January, 1926, to date. In the future the index number of wholesale prices as issued by the bureau will be based on this enlarged number. Herewith is shown the comparison between December, 1931, and December, 1930, and November, 1931, for each of the 10 major groups and all commodities.

Tuberculin-  
Tested  
Butter

An editorial in Dairy Produce for January 20 says: "Cleveland, O., started, January 1, to enforce its regulation, notice of which had been previously given, that all butter sold in the city must come from cows that had been tuberculin tested. A similar regulation has been under consideration in Chicago for several years. When the pasteurization regulation, applying to milk, was promulgated it was announced that the next step would be that milk and other dairy products sold in the city would have to come from cows proven by the test to be free from tuberculosis, and at the time it was expected that this regulation would not be long delayed. No doubt the effect of the action in Cleveland will influence other cities to adopt a like regulation. Such matters move in that manner...."

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Jan. 27.—Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$10.50; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; vealers, good and choice \$7.50 to \$9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.70 to \$3.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.80 to \$4.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.40; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 70  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 73  $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 50 to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 56¢; St. Louis 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 36¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 35 to 37¢; Minneapolis 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 36 to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 37 to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 25¢; Minneapolis 25  $\frac{5}{8}$  to 26  $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 43¢-48¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.75-\$2.40 per 50-pounds in consuming centers. Northern and Midwestern Red Globes \$2.25-\$2.85 in the Middle West. F.o.b. sales on yellows at Rochester were \$2-\$2.15. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$12.50 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-\$1.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.25 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches up, \$1-\$1.25; Wealthys \$1 and Kings 65¢ per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage stock, Baldwins 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 6.25¢ per lb. On the same day last season the price was 9.46¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 6.63¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 6.63¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21¢; 91 score, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Fresh Gathered Extras, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20¢; Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Fresh Gathered Firsts, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIV, No. 24

Section 1.

January 29, 1932.

## RECONSTRUCTION

### FINANCE

### CORPORATION

The press today says: "President Hoover yesterday worked out an agreement with Senate leaders to make a combination emergency and permanent banking revision and depositors' aid bill the next order of business. This understanding was reached as the Senate put the titanic Reconstruction Corporation into operation with confirmation of the men who will guide its activities....."

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nominations of Charles G. Dawes, Harvey Couch, and Jesse H. Jones to be directors of the \$2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The President has one more appointment to make to complete the personnel of the board of directors.

## NATIONAL COOP-

### ERATIVE COUNCIL

The press today says: "The Federal Farm Board was commended in a resolution adopted by the National Cooperative Council, which yesterday ended its sessions at Washington. The organization, which represents 1,000,000 farmers, voiced 'appreciation of the Federal Farm Board in assisting farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative marketing associations.'

"In a series of resolutions adopted, the council opposed repeal of the agricultural marketing act; opposed any such amendment of the act to abolish the Farm Board, and opposed any amendment to the act transferring the functions of the Federal Farm Board to any other Government official or department. The council also expressed opposition to the construction or reclamation projects where the effect will be to bring new areas into agricultural production. C. O. Moser, of New Orleans, was re-elected president of the council. Other officers named were: Harry Hartke, of Covington, Ky., and R. L. Knox, of Pomona, Calif., vice presidents, and Robin Hood, of Washington, secretary and treasurer."

## RAIL WAGE CUT

A United Press dispatch today from Chicago says: "The country's union railroad workers have decided at last to accept voluntarily a 10 per cent reduction in their wages for one year. Officially their decision remains secret until today when they will place their decision before a committee of nine railroad presidents. Unofficially they all admitted last night that they accepted smaller salaries because no other course remained open. The union leaders stipulated that present salary rates be reestablished at the end of the twelve months and insisted that the railroads wait another year before making any attempt to reduce wages again....."

## WISCONSIN

### RELIEF BILLS

A Madison, Wis., dispatch January 28 says: "A farm relief act raising \$5,000,000 in income taxes to reimburse farmers who receive for their products less than the cost of production was passed by the Senate January 27 by 21 to 9. It was incorporated in a general eight-hour-day bill, which also was approved, with exception for numerous classes of workers. Senator John Cashman, who sponsored the plan, predicted it would be passed by the Assembly....."



## Section 2

British Large-Scale Farming

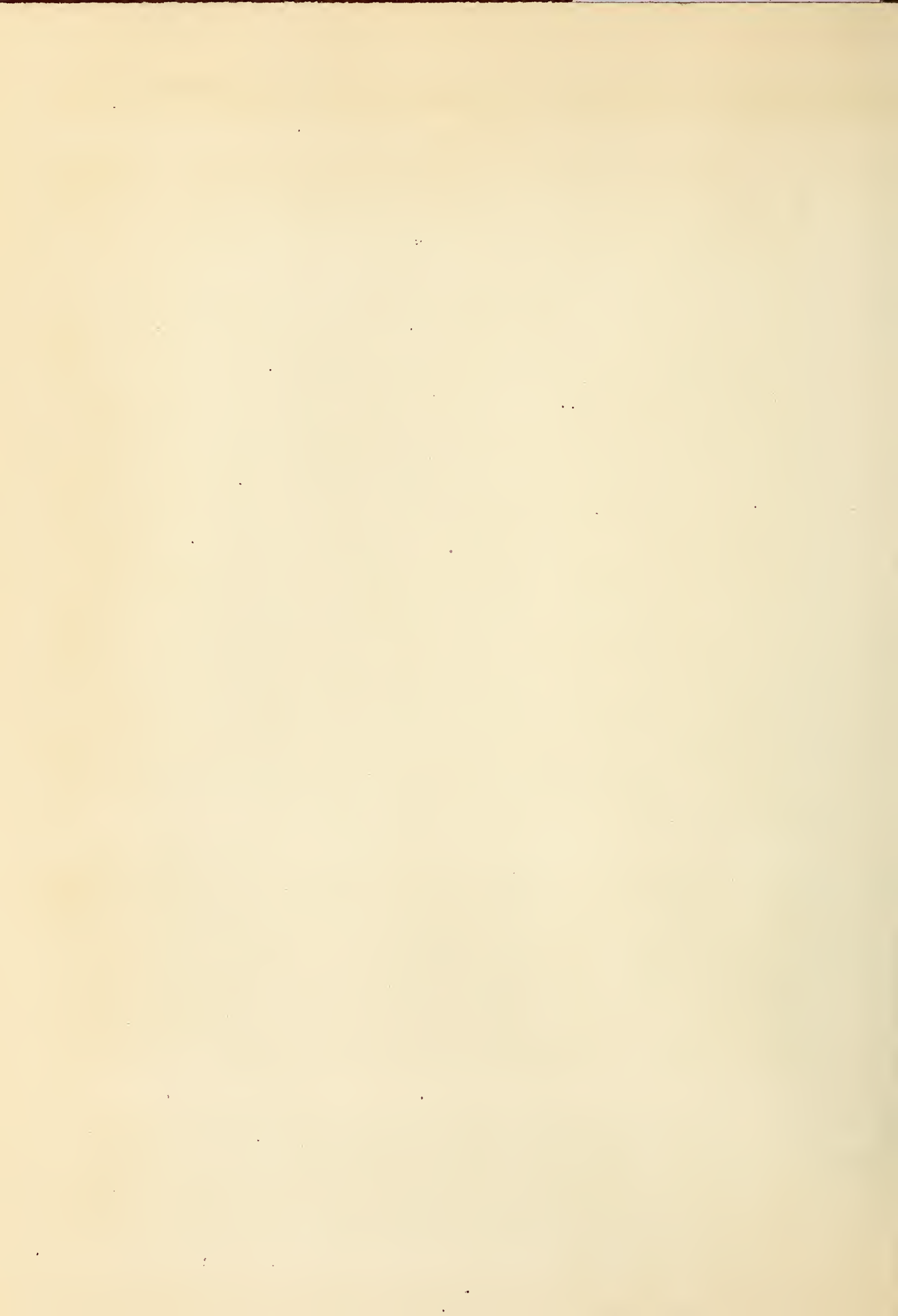
"Several instances of successful large scale farming in England have been brought to public notice within the past few years; but examples can also be found north of the Border, and The Aberdeen Press and Journal of 8th January contained an account of a successful Scottish large scale farmer-- Alexander Wishart, Hill of Fiddes, Udney, Aberdeenshire. Mr. Wishart's farming activities are not wholly confined to Scotland. In addition to 11 farms in Aberdeenshire, extending to 2,214 acres arable, he carries on two farms in Oxfordshire, extending to 780 acres, while in Aberdeenshire he also rents 1,000 acres of sheep grazings and 4,000 acres of sheep wintering.....The extent of Mr. Wishart's farming operations may be judged from the fact that he finishes off between 700 and 800 fat cattle yearly and keeps above 900 stores, while he also has a stock of 500 breeding and feeding pigs, including 60 sows. His breeding ewes number 2,760-- Cheviots, half-breds, greyfaces and crosses; while he has 760 Cheviot and half-bred ewe lambs for stock purposes, 300 feeding sheep, and between 70 and 80 stud rams of the Border Leicester, Suffolk, Cheviot, Ryeland, and Hampshire breeds. His annual bill for feeding stuffs varies from 4,000 pounds to 5,000 pounds, and he pays about 2,500 pounds yearly for fertilizers. Mr. Wishart favors cross-bred livestock. His sheep, as already indicated, are of mixed breeding; so are his pigs, and for dairy purposes he prefers a first cross between two pure dairy breeds. His stock bulls are tuberculin-tested British Friesian, Dairy Shorthorn, and Aberdeen-Angus bulls. On one of his Oxfordshire farms he has a herd of 60 cows, mostly Ayrshires. The dairy cows are recorded, poor milkers being weeded out, while the herds are replenished by the heifer calves of the best milkers.....The key to successful farming on such a large scale is skillful organization, personal supervision, freedom from tradition and readiness to test new methods. Mr. Wishart makes a daily round of all his farms, and he spends two clear days each fortnight in Oxfordshire. Reports have been published of successful large scale farmers who work with horses only, and of others who make extensive use of tractors. Mr. Wishart uses both....." (Scottish Farmer, Jan.16.)

Farm Records

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for January 23 says: "No record is available of the exact number of farmers in this State who keep complete annual records of their operations, but it is a matter of public information that in 1930 there were 736 of them who kept books in cooperation with Michigan State College specialists. During the year just ended this number increased more than fifty per cent, and these college men are now making a final check of books for 1,129 different farmers. The increased interest in modern business methods is commendable and should continue to grow. Only through the use of such methods can substantial success be achieved. The sooner this is realized the quicker farming becomes more a business and less of a gamble."

Minnesota Farm Prosperity

A New York dispatch January 28 says: "A Minneapolis farm editor made an eastern chamber of commerce dinner audience sit up and listen with respectful and envious attention, January 27, with his striking story of present prosperity in rural Minnesota. With facts and figures, Charles F. Collisson, farm editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, substantiated his statement that Minnesota farmers are 61 per cent better off than they were in 1911. The rest of the Nation's farmers are 1.03 per cent in the red, he said."





"We are here to report to you a plan, a 10-year plan," he told the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce, "laid down in 1921, with a decade of proved and accredited success behind it." The plan had this simple outline, when it was proposed by F. E. Murphy, Minneapolis publisher, in 1921: Find out how the few successful farmers in every community manage to make their profits. Give wide publicity to these methods for benefit to all. Get business men to lend help in organizing for improvement. Provide money for ambitious farmers to change from wrong to right kind of farming. Then reap the profits."

#### New England Fruit

An editorial in New England Homestead for January 23 says: "There is real inspiration in the manner New England fruit growers are accepting the challenge of the West and South. For years the distant fruit, better packed, more attractive in appearance but much inferior in flavor, has been crowding New England's product out of her own markets. But with orcharding now rapidly being established on a commercial basis and made a man-sized job instead of a mere incident, New England is providing all that her competitors can supply and in addition gives a quality that other sections can not equal. Gone are the days when our farmers ignored their trees until the time arrived for them to harvest blemished fruit and market it in any old package in any old way. Serious thought and attention are now given the many details necessary such as fertilization, spraying, pollination, grading, packing and marketing. Our growers finally realize they can not make an attractive offering without good fruit to begin with. That means intelligent operations....."

#### Peruvian Agriculture

The Pan American Union Bulletin for January says: "One of the most important factors in the development of national resources is that of adequately financing both large and small scale agricultural activities.....The newest national agricultural bank is that of Peru, established by decree law No. 7273 issued by the National Council of Government on August 16, 1931. It was created to give to national agriculture the long-term financial assistance which private banks were inherently unable to offer.....The chief functions of the bank are to arrange for farmers and cattle raisers loans whose security shall be crops, stock, and equipment, and to issue agricultural bonds, although it is also authorized to carry on such other general banking operations as buying and selling drafts and checks payable abroad and dealing in futures, whenever such actions may be necessary to protect the bank and its clients or to further their interests. The loans to farmers and cattle raisers may include not only the money necessary for preparing the soil, sowing, and harvesting the crop, but also a sufficient amount for the subsistence of a man and his family, rental if he does not own the land he cultivates, assessments and taxes, and insurance. Only in exceptional cases will loans be issued for more than 50 per cent of the estimated value of the crops or stock. The bank may, if the directors deem it wise, require that additional security be pledged, in the form of chattel or real estate mortgages. The terms on which advance loans may be made vary in length; for crops, the maximum period is two years; for livestock, five years; and for equipment, three years....."

#### Prosperity Drive in Kansas

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for January 23 says: "Out Kansas way they have opened a prosperity drive. Farmers, millers, bakers, and citizens are cooperating in a new and original plan to bring back better times. Mills agree to pay farmers \$1.25 a bushel for wheat, bakers



promise to buy flour made from such wheat, and citizens agree to buy bread made by these bakers, at 10 cents a loaf, the usual price. Proponents of the movement feel a profit will be returned to all. How successful and how wide-spreading this movement may prove remains a question only time can answer, but whether it grows or not, the spirit of cooperation back of it will have a far reaching effect and do much to restore prosperity to the country at large."

Science in  
Agricul-  
tural  
Education

Dean W. C. Coffey, University of Minnesota, writing under the title "The Relationships of the Natural Sciences and the Social Sciences in Agricultural Education in the United States" in Science for January 22, says: "In this country the program of agricultural education, as it relates to both teaching and research, centers in the natural and social sciences.....Natural science, in its application to agricultural and pastoral products intended for consumption, has to do with improving and increasing production by reducing the amount of time or effort necessary to produce a unit of product and by making more resources for production available. It is addressed to the soil for such purposes as increasing, balancing and maintaining its plant food elements, controlling its moisture content and improving its condition with respect to tillage. It is applied to plant life as it relates to agriculture and deals with the breeding and selection of plants and their adaptation to given conditions and needs. It has to do with their culture and with means of protecting them from the ravages of disease and insect pests. Along practically the same lines it deals with animal life in agriculture. And it also has to do with the interrelationships of soil and plants and animals. Social science deals with human wants and primarily those which are satisfied only by associated or group action. Hence we often think of it as a science that deals with society as a whole. In agriculture we restrict its application, in large part, to that portion of society known as the rural population. The social science subjects most emphasized in agricultural education are economics and sociology, but it should be borne in mind that such subjects as history, government, and politics belong in this field. It is well, too, not to overlook the fact that a considerable amount of the subject-matter in agricultural economics is directed to individual rather than to group wants. Reference is here made to teaching and research aimed at such matters as adjustments on the individual farm for the purpose of increasing individual efficiency and advantage.... It is a function of a subject like rural sociology, through a technic all its own, to give attention to the improvement of human factors in agriculture to the end that there shall be a sound development of rural social policy. Attention must be given to these human factors if the improvement of agriculture itself is not to be defeated....."

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Jan. 28.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves, and vealers: steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7-10.50; cows, good and choice \$3.50-4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.), good and choice \$6.50-7.50; vealers, good and choice \$8-9.50; feeder and stocker cattle: steers, good and choice \$4.50-5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.), good and choice \$3.65-3.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.), good and choice \$3.60-4; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.), good and choice \$3-3.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6-6.65; feeding lambs (range stock), medium to choice \$4.25-5.25.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 70-3/8-73-3/8¢; No. 2 red winter St. Louis 56¢; Kansas City 51-51 1/4¢; No. 2 hard winter St. Louis 55¢; Kansas City 50-51¢; No. 3 mixed corn Chicago 36-37 1/4¢; Minneapolis 38-39¢; Kansas City 34 1/2-36¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 35-37 1/2¢; Minneapolis 39-40¢; St. Louis 36 1/4-36 3/4¢; Kansas City 37-38 1/2¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 24-24 3/4¢; Minneapolis 25-5/8-26-5/8¢; St. Louis 24 1/4¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 23 1/2-27 1/2¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.15 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities; 45-48¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 52 1/2-55¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern Yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.75-2.40 per 50-lb. sack in consuming centers with f.o.b. sales \$1.85-2.15 at Rochester, and \$1.85-2 at West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-19 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-12 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-1.25 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round Type \$1.65-2.25 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 90¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Texas points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No. 1, 2 1/2 inches up, \$1-1.25 and Black Twigs 90¢ per bushel basket in New York City. Rhode Island Greenings in barrels \$3-3.50; McIntosh \$5.50-5.75 and Yorks \$2.25-2.50 in that market.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained the same at 6.25¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.46¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 6.62¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 6.62¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22¢; 91 score, 21 3/4¢; 90 score, 21 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12-14 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 13-13 1/2¢; Young Americas, 13 1/2-14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Fresh Gathered Extras, 19 1/2-20¢; Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts, 18-18 1/2¢; Fresh Gathered Firsts, 16 3/4-17 1/2¢.  
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 25

Section 1

January 30, 1932.

## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE COR- PORATION

The directorate of the two billion dollar Reconstruction Finance Corporation was completed yesterday with the selection by President Hoover of Wilson McCarthy, of Salt Lake City, according to the press today.

## RAIL WAGES

A Chicago dispatch today says: "A million and a half railroad workers volunteered yesterday afternoon to take a six and one-half per cent cut in pay for one year and their offer was promptly turned down. Last night their representatives conferred for two and a half hours with the nine railroad presidents, representing nearly every major road of the country, but again failed to alter the operators' proposal for a ten per cent reduction. Another meeting of the joint railroad wage conference was set for 10 a.m. today...."

## WISCONSIN RELIEF BILL

A Madison, Wis., dispatch January 29 says: "After a deadlock of more than two months, the Legislature passed a bill January 23 providing \$7,000,000 for unemployment relief by doubling income taxes on 1931 earnings. The bill will be signed by Governor La Follette. The measure carries a dividend tax advocated by Governor La Follette and also bars deduction of capital losses, another one of its recommendations...."

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC EXTENDS TERRI- TORY

The press today says: "The Southern Pacific Co. largest of all American transportation systems, yesterday was authorized in an Interstate Commerce Commission decision to extend its properties nearly 2,000 miles into all of the important Mississippi River crossings between St. Louis and New Orleans. Acquisition by the Great Western Railroad holding company of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, also known as the Cotton Belt, was approved conditionally by the commission. The action, taken over protest of the other western transcontinental systems, gives the Southern Pacific direct access to St. Louis, Cairo, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn...."

## WHEAT TO CHINA

A Portland, Oreg., dispatch today states that the movement of the Farm Board's 15,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour to China continues, despite the fighting at Shanghai. The report says: "Henry W. Collins, regional director of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, admitted yesterday, however, he is somewhat disturbed by developments. The motorship Childar left Portland yesterday for Shanghai with 100,000 bushels of wheat and 47,500 barrels of flour, part of the supply sold by the Farm Board to the Chinese government."





## Section 2

Capper on  
Farm  
Business

Senator Arthur Capper, writing under the title "Our Biggest Business" in Michigan Farmer for January 23, says: "The conviction is growing among farmers and business men in touch with the agricultural industry that farming must profit by the example of other industries in organizing for self-protection to end conditions which load the farmer's selling market against him. Since the war a false philosophy, too prevalent in financial, industrial, and legislative circles, has sought to convince us that industry and finance and business could profit permanently at the expense of a distressed and unprofitable agriculture. We have already seen how mistaken is the false philosophy. The great need of agriculture today is effective organization for the better marketing of farm products, to be achieved through better business methods and effective cooperation. No thinking American wishes the Government to adopt any industrial class to the detriment of the others--least of all the American farmer--but to put so widespread an industry with its millions of individual units on a modern business basis, farmers need the help of business men until they are able to help themselves and stand alone in this better relationship to other industries. To accomplish this some legislative support is necessary. But the farmer asks for no special privileges, no subsidy from the Treasury. The principle and practice of cooperative marketing--the creation of central sales agencies to handle the business of the local cooperatives, dealing in particular commodities--is not an interference with the normal functioning of the law to operate normally for the farmer. At present, in his virtually unorganized state and surrounded by an organized economic system, he is helpless as an individual in attempting to market his products on a fair basis. It is distinctly a national problem demanding the united effort of our best constructive thought to find a means for insuring a fuller and fairer share of the fruits of their industry to our 25 million farm population. Agriculture represents more than one-fourth of our total population and received only one-thirteenth of our national income last year, in 1920, agriculture received almost twice as large a share. Last year the producers received about 9 billion dollars for the products of the farm. For these same products the consumers paid approximately 30 billion dollars. Chiefly that is what is the matter with farming. Despite all this there is more faith and less fear among farmers than among any other class of our citizens. It looks as if agriculture might be the first to snap out of this depression..."

Horses and  
Consump-  
tion

An editorial in The Northwestern Miller for January 20 says: "We are indebted to the Chicago Journal of Commerce for data quoted from a bulletin of the Horse Association of America showing that, if the country's horse and mule population had increased in the same ratio as human population since 1900, land utilization for horse and mule maintenance now would amount to 107,000,000 acres, as compared with the 53,000,000 acres now used for that purpose. Stated somewhat differently, approximately 54,000,000 acres of land now is available for human food production as the result of growing disuse of horse power for farm work. Urban horse population, although greatly decreased, is a relatively minor factor in the total....Just what may happen on farms is by no means so certain. Many years ago one of the owners of the '101 Ranch' in Oklahoma said that, given time, the tractor would break every farmer in



the country. This has not, of course, proved true. Yet there is room for argument as to the effect upon production and consumption of farm crops of this single item of decreased use of animal feeds. There also are speculative possibilities in the increased use of horses and mules for farm work. Even now, it is said that cheapness of feed and the expense of repairs and renewals to power farm machinery is causing a return to the use of work animals."

#### Land Value

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for January 23 says: "One of our greatest needs is a revival of that old faith in land. We have drifted far from the ancient appreciation of farm property. One of the chief reasons for this has been the increase in taxes on this property. The financial demands of Government have taken so large a portion of the income from land that investment therein has been unprofitable. To stabilize our Government and its various institutions requires a renewal of our confidence in the value of land. Since high taxes have probably done most to destroy this confidence, an important step toward its restoration is to limit taxes to what such property can reasonably pay."

#### Peruvian Agriculture

The Pan American Union Bulletin for January says: "Coincident with the establishment of the Agricultural Bank of Peru was the creation of the Board of Agricultural Promotion in the same country by a law issued by the National Council of Government also on August 16, 1931. The board was created in recognition of the need for some body whose organization and functions should enable it to attend to the credit requirements of agriculture and stock raising. It is composed of the board of directors of the Agricultural Bank, a delegate from the National Stock Raisers' Society, one delegate each from the societies representing the agricultural or stock-raising interests in Chiclayo, Arequipa, Cuzco, and Iquitos, the directors of the bureaus of agriculture, stock raising, and irrigation of the Ministry of Promotion, and the director of the School of Agriculture. The duties of the board include the main functions of direct and indirect agricultural financing. Cooperation in agricultural industries is becoming increasingly important, as is evidenced by the growing number of organizations for mutual action in that field. One has recently been organized in Bolivia, another in Cuba...."

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIV, No. 26

Section 1

February 1, 1932.

## RAIL WAGE CUT

A Chicago dispatch today says: "The unionized forces on United States' railways yesterday accepted a 10 per cent wage reduction for the year beginning February 1, making an unprecedented decision in the expressed hope of stimulating the revival of business. Negotiations that started January 15 ended yesterday as the representatives of nearly 2,000,000 rail workers agreed to the proposal of the employers and the representatives of more than 200 railroads promised an earnest and sympathetic effort to maintain and increase employment...."

## LONG-RANGE WEATHER FORE- CASTS

The Associated Press today says: "Knowledge to make long-range weather forecasts possible may soon come from the same Mount Sinai where the Bible says Moses received the Ten Commandments. A mountain now called Mount St. Catherine, but which many scholars believe was the Mount Sinai of the Bible, is being considered by the Smithsonian Institution as the site for an observatory to study the sun. The institution announced yesterday it is seeking the highest, driest accessible spot in the Eastern Hemisphere to study small variations in the sun's radiation, believed to cause major changes in the weather. Mount St. Catherine, rising 8,540 feet out of the desolate desert of the Sinai Peninsula, may fill the bill. It is being investigated by Alfred F. Moore of the Smithsonian staff...."

## NEW YORK MILK

A Malone, N.Y., dispatch today says: "A milk producers association, composed of all the dairymen in the New York milk 'shed', was proposed in a resolution adopted by an emergency milk committee of farmers of Franklin, Jefferson, Clinton and Lewis Counties. The committee, meeting at Malone on Saturday, was formed in consequence of conditions arising from the falling milk prices paid dairymen...."

## FOOD PROFITEERING IN SHANGHAI

A Shanghai dispatch today says: "In the face of the direct conditions of human peril, the ugly heads of profiteers are beginning to raise themselves in this city. The prices of food are rising rapidly hourly, while jimrikisha coolies and others engaged in transportation are shoving their rates mountain high. Two days ago the jimrikisha haul that cost 20 or 40 cents, today costs \$2 and upward."

The Associated Press today says: "American business has been intrenched in the ancient city of Shanghai since the port was opened to foreign trade, in 1843. Down through the years it has grown, until now there are 214 American firms there. American rights in Shanghai are tangled in a skein of international agreements dating back to when the first trade treaties were obtained from China. The International Settlement consists of 5,584 acres on the outskirts of the city. It belongs to the Chinese Republic, but is leased in perpetuity at \$2.35 an acre per year. In the late 50s a group of Americans leased land for a community. Later the British and other foreigners joined in the project. Thus was formed the International Settlement...."



## Section 2

Babson on

Conditions

A Wellesley, Mass., dispatch January 27 states that Roger W. Babson, economist and statistician, who predicted the stock market break of 1929, January 26 said in a prepared statement: "The depression is in retreat." Babson did not predict a quick return to prosperity, but said that the outlook at long range was for better times. "The Babson chart, which was the basis for my forecast of the market break in 1929," said Babson, "is now with equal positiveness indicating that we have seen the trough of the depression of 1930-32, and that the present year will show an irregular movement toward higher levels. The chart is now turning upward for the first time in more than two years, except for the temporary rally of last spring...."

Canner Ad-

vertising

A Chicago dispatch January 30 says: "Newspapers instead of magazines will hereafter be used as the medium for the advertising campaign of the National Canners' Association, Francis R. Harding, Watertown, Mass., retiring president, announced at Chicago January 28. The change was authorized, he said, 'in an effort to increase the sale of canned goods.' the other members of the committee which made the decision were Gordon Kellogg, American Can Co., and T. G. Searle, Continental Can Co., both of New York. The advertising campaign, the committee said, will appear in 50 newspapers in cities with a total trading area population of more than 60,000,000."

Cooperation

in North

Carolina

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for January 1 says: "The leading farmers of Scotland County, North Carolina, under direction of County Agent Sam E. Evans, have formed an agricultural club which should be copied by the farmers of every county in the Southeast where there is now no organization of farmers that will take its place. The club members first pledge themselves to grow all the food and feed required for family, tenants and livestock, regardless of the price of cotton, tobacco and other cash crops; also to use only purebred sires on their farms for hogs, cattle and poultry. After this there are 14 other projects, one or more of which they agree to enter actively during the year and to maintain during their membership in the club. This is the form of cooperative effort that is most needful to change agriculture of the Southeast from its present condition to prosperity and financial independence. Cooperative efforts of farmers building upward, with county units as the basis, later may be expanded into district co-operatives, and still later into State organizations. The failure of so many farmers' cooperative organizations in the past may be largely attributed to the fact that the attempt has been made to organize them from the top downward. When small groups of farmers become accustomed to cooperating on certain farm projects, they learn the benefits that may be gained by cooperation on a larger scale and are prepared to co-operate with other groups; also they learn how to direct the affairs of their cooperative efforts, and the men best fitted to take the leadership naturally are pushed to the head of such organizations...."

Ergot Stand-

ardization

The British Medical Journal for January 16 says: "The subcommittee on ergot appointed by the Pharmacopoeia Commission has now issued a report. The biological method of standardization, developed by Broom and Clark, was based on the power of ergotoxin to inhibit the



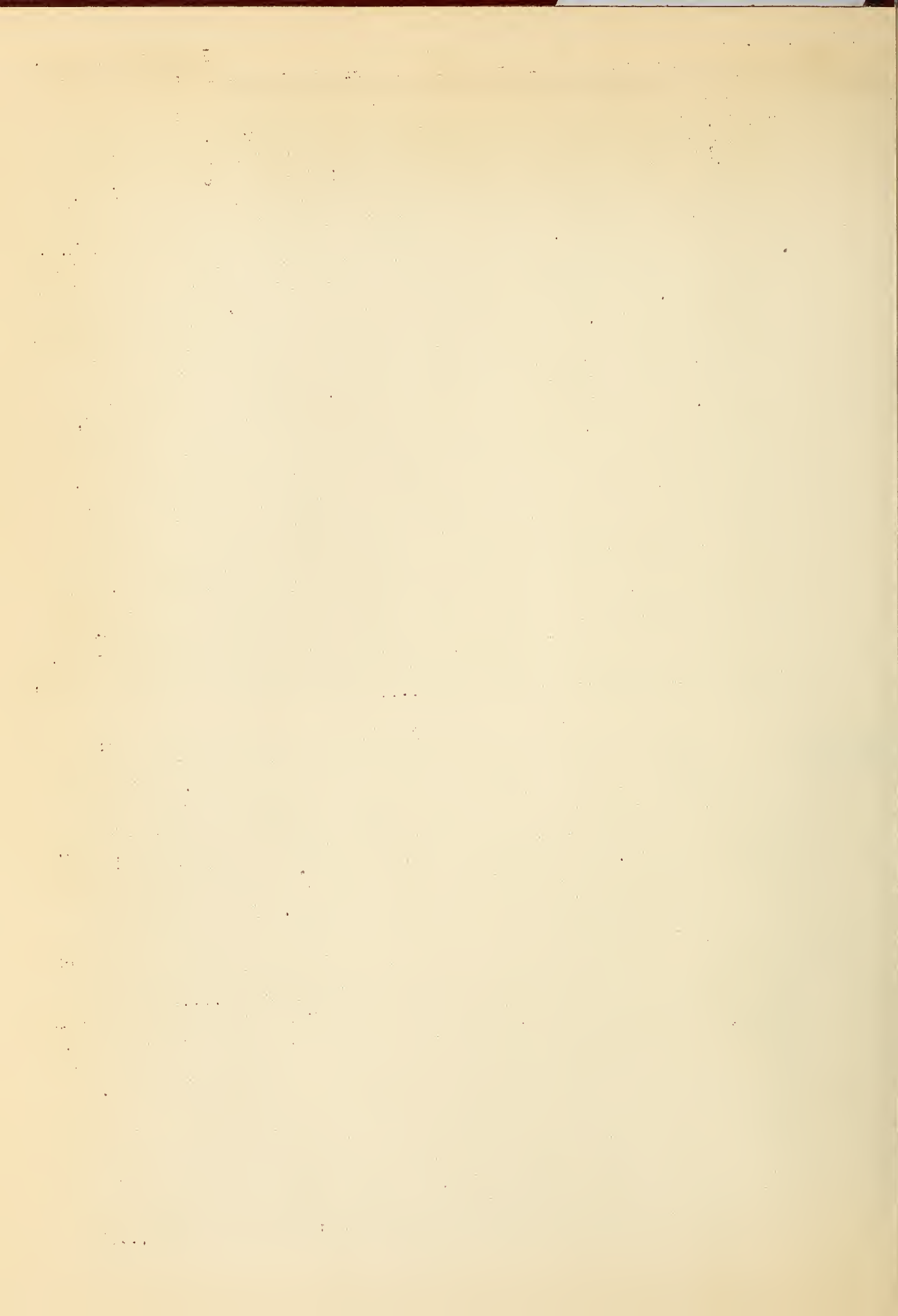


motor response produced by adrenaline in the isolated uterus of the rabbit. This estimated the ergotoxin content of ergot, but, unfortunately, it was difficult to carry out with accuracy. After making an extensive series of comparative tests in different laboratories, the subcommittee concluded that the error was unlikely to be less than 25 per cent, and might be very much greater. It next examined a variety of colorimetric tests, and found that one described in 1930 by Dr. H.I. Smith gave results in fair concordance with those obtained by the biological method. Further research showed that this test was not strictly specific, because it estimated not only the therapeutically active alkaloid ergotoxin, but also the biologically inert alkaloid ergotinine, which constitutes from 25 to 50 per cent of the total alkaloid content of ergot. The subcommittee was faced with the choice between two methods of standardization: the biological, which was laborious, inaccurate, but specific; and the chemical, which, whilst far simpler, was not specific. Deciding that, in practice, the chance of error with the two methods was approximately equal, it chose the easier chemical method. The ergot preparations in the current Pharmacopoeia are unstandardized; moreover, by an unfortunate accident, the method prescribed for the preparation of the liquid extract results in a product which is therapeutically inert. The introduction of any method of standardization will therefore represent a very great advance on past practice. It is to be hoped that the introduction of active pharmacopoeial preparations of ergot will result in the rescue of this useful drug from the somewhat undeserved neglect into which the prevalence of inert preparations has thrown it, but at the same time it should be remembered by clinicians that active ergot preparations are powerful drugs, with a well-marked cumulative action...."

#### Marginal

#### Land Study

An editorial in California Cultivator for January 23 says: "It has been said that if all marginal lands were removed from production we would at once be relieved of troublesome surpluses. This is no doubt largely true but as yet we have no accurate measuring stick whereby we can determine just what constitutes marginal lands. At the present time there is a movement on foot to have all public lands, subject to homestead, withdrawn from entry until they can be classified as to their adaptability for agricultural purpose and then only those that have actual agricultural value reopened for entry. This is without question a most commendable move and should have been undertaken many years ago. It no doubt would have been done had there been any urge for such action or had there been any way of determining just which were and which were not capable of producing profitable crops....Through the research bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, our colleges of agriculture, the extension service and other agencies, we are gradually accumulating data covering production costs that should enable us to know fairly accurately what it costs on an average to grow any give crop. Through these same agencies we are also gathering marketing data that should, when taken over a sufficient period of time, give us price averages on these crops. Thus we will be in position to know something as to how average production costs and average selling prices compare, for these products, over a given period. Such information should be the basis for determining whether or not new land should be brought under cultivation, rather than present or last season's selling prices...."



National  
Wealth  
Survey

The total national wealth of the United States in 1930 was \$329,700,000,000, the National Industrial Conference Board said January 24, at New York, according to the press today. The report says: "The total national income for the same year was \$71,000,000,000. If, the board said, these sums could have been distributed equally among all the families in the Nation, each family would have had \$10,961 of capital and \$2,366 of income. The total wealth--tangible, physical assets--fell \$52,100,000,000, or 8.9 per cent, from 1929; while income--representing the sum of personal income of all individuals in the country, plus business savings--dropped \$14,000,000,000, or 16.4 per cent...."

Rubber in  
Russia

Walter Duranty, in a wireless dispatch from Moscow to The New York Times of January 26, says: "Russia claims to have solved her rubber problem, and within ten years this country expects to be one of the great rubber producers of the world. This may sound like fantasy, but it is not, though the story is romantic enough. Two and a half years ago a Soviet employe named Zarietski in Karatow, which means the 'Black Mountain' region between Almata, where Leon Trotsky was exiled, and the Chinese border, noticed the wild Kirghiz highlanders chewing gum in the American manner. On inquiring he found they got it from the root of a plant called the 'towsagis,' meaning 'mountain chev.' The plant grew only on sunny slopes 4,000 or 5,000 feet above sea level, with a bristle of spiky green leaves eight to ten inches high and a tap root weighing from two to four pounds at maturity, which requires five years or more. Zarietski sent samples to Tashkent and Moscow, where it was discovered the root contained 40 per cent latex. This gave 95 per cent pure rubber, extractable by a simpler and cheaper process than that used for the latex from the Brazilian and Malaysian rubber trees. ..."

Unemployment  
Insurance

Unemployment as a whole does not fulfill as a risk all fundamental requirements to make it insurable, in the opinion of actuarial authorities, James D. Craig, Actuary Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, told the Eastern Regional Savings Conference meeting at New York, January 29, under the auspices of the Savings Division, American Bankers Association. He spoke on the subject "Is Unemployment Insurance Feasible and Practicable and Can it be Made Secure From an Actuarial Basis under a Political Government?" While indicating that there are certain types of unemployment to which insurance may possibly be adapted, Mr. Craig declared that "any economic depression such as exists at present requires stronger measures than insurance--it creates a condition which requires the active enthusiastic cooperation of the entire nation." (Press, Jan. 30.)





### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Jan. 29.—Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$10.50; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.50; vealers, good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60 to \$3.80; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60 to \$4; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.60 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.); Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 72 to 75¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 55½ to 57¢; No.2 hard winter St. Louis 57¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 50 to 51¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 36½ to 37¢; Minneapolis 39 to 40¢; Kansas City 35½ to 37¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 34½ to 37½¢; Minneapolis 40 to 41¢; St. Louis 36½ to 37½¢; Kansas City 37½ to 39¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 24½ to 26¢; Minneapolis 26 1/8 to 27 1/8¢; St. Louis 24½¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 24 to 28¢.

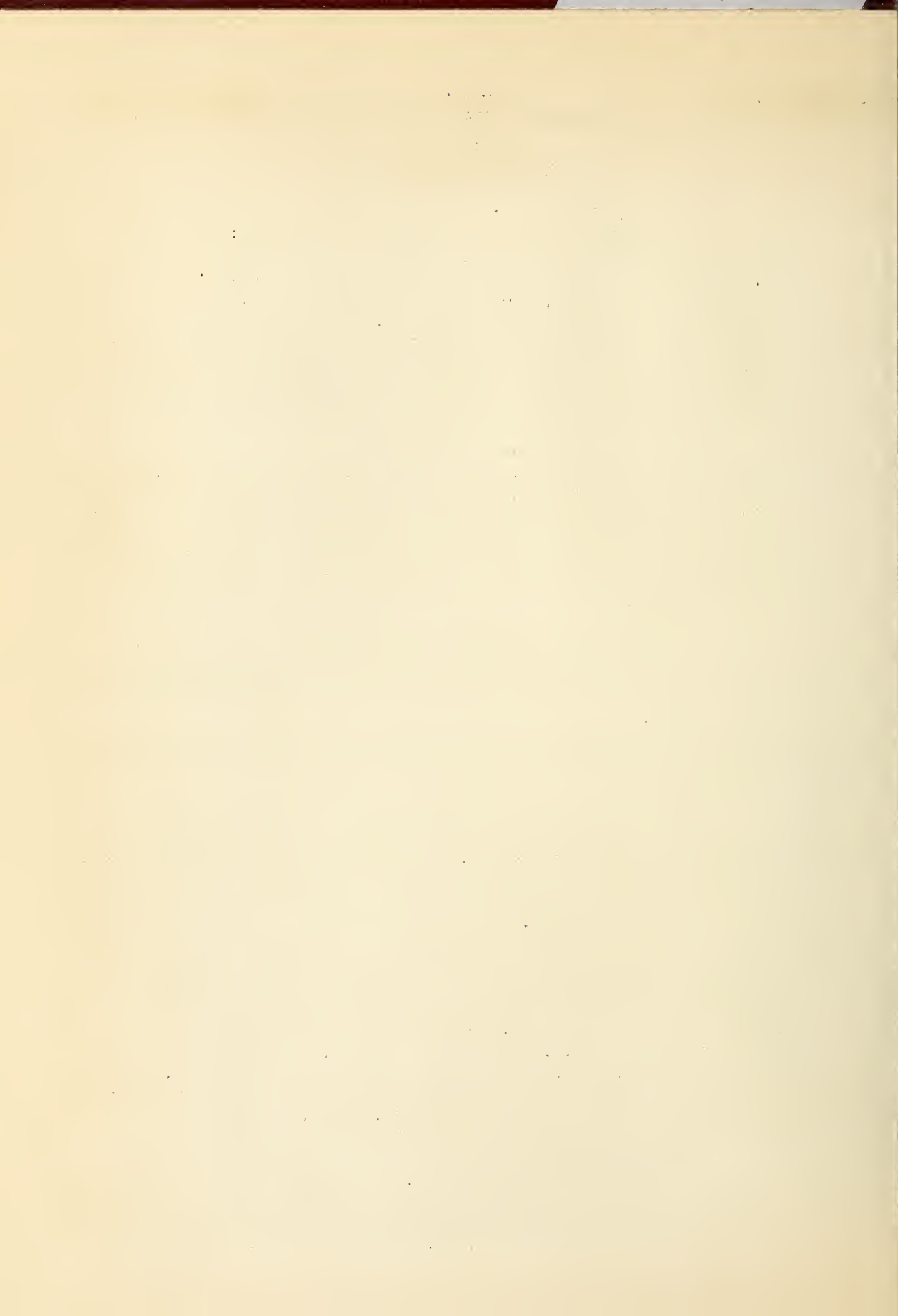
Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22¢; 91 score, 21½¢; 90 score, 21½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13½¢; Young Americas, 13½ to 14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urner-Barron Company quotations) were: Fresh Gathered Extras, 19½ to 20¢; Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts, 18½ to 19¢; Fresh Gathered Firsts, 17 to 18¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 48¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; mostly 52½-55¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern Yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.65-\$2.40 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; Northern and Midwestern Red Globes \$2-\$2.85 in the Middle West. Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 55¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in eastern city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-80¢ in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type 90¢-\$1.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2.25 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, \$3-\$3.75; McIntosh \$5.75-\$6.25; Baldwins \$2.50-\$2.75 and Yorks \$2.50 per barrel in New York City with cold storage stock selling at \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. for Rhode Island Greenings and Baldwins 85¢ at Rochester, in bushel baskets.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets: advanced 1 point to 6.26¢ per pound. On the same day last season the price was 9.59¢ per lb. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 6.65¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 6.68¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 27

Section 1

February 2, 1932.

## LAND BANK

### CAPITAL VOTED

The Senate yesterday approved the \$125,000,000 appropriation for increasing the capitalization of the Federal Land Banks. The House previously passed the appropriation and it now becomes available to the agricultural banking system upon signature of President Hoover. (Press, Feb. 2.)

## FUTURE TRADING

### BILL

The press today says: "The House agriculture committee yesterday indorsed the policy of placing new restrictions on the grain and cotton futures exchanges and ordered that legislation be drafted. A final decision on the nature of the restrictions was left to another meeting, but experts will prepare a bill fixing 1,000,000 bushels as the maximum limit of long or short speculative holdings in the grain futures markets. A similar limitation will be prepared for the cotton exchanges, but no exact figure on the number of bales permitted a single holder was agreed upon. The new bill would give the Secretary of Agriculture power to reduce the 1,000,000-bushel limit at any time or to abolish short selling altogether. New restrictions would be placed on manipulative transactions."

## COTTON LIMITATION

### IN TEXAS

A Franklin, Tex., dispatch today says: "Cotton limitation by law, attempted as a relief measure from overproduction in many sections of the South, lost in its first encounter with Texas courts yesterday. Judge W. C. Davis, of the Eighty-fifth District State Court, held the Lone Star measure to be 'unconstitutional and void.' The Mississippi statute already had lapsed, because of a provision automatically making it void unless other cotton-growing States passed similar measures...."

## TEXAS COTTON

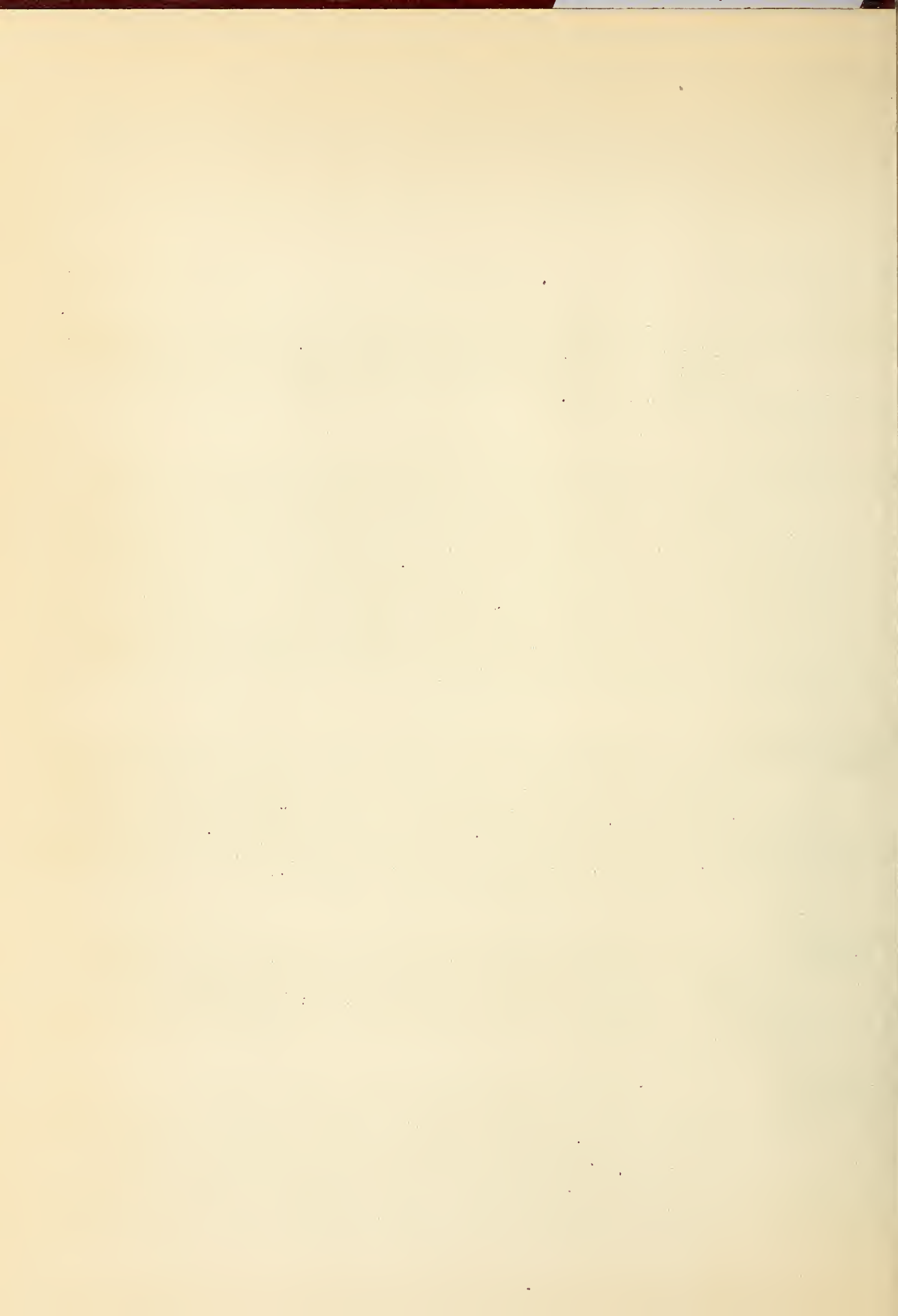
### TO ORIENT

A Galveston, Tex., dispatch today states that shippers announced yesterday that 632,000 of the 1,250,000 bales of cotton exported from Galveston this season have been consigned to the Orient, largely to Japan. The report says: "Additional heavy shipments are in prospect. Shipments to the Orient up to the same date last season amounted to only 162,000 bales."

## FRENCH WHEAT

### IMPORTATIONS

A Paris dispatch today says: "Giving a welcome change to importers from the steady stream of quotas cutting down importations to France, the government yesterday issued a decree increasing the quantity of foreign wheat utilized in the manufacture of domestic flour from 3 per cent to 10. That may mean the United States Farm Board will again have a chance for negotiations to send some of its surplus hard wheat over here. The move had been expected in French wheat circles, since stocks had been very low recently...."





## Section 2

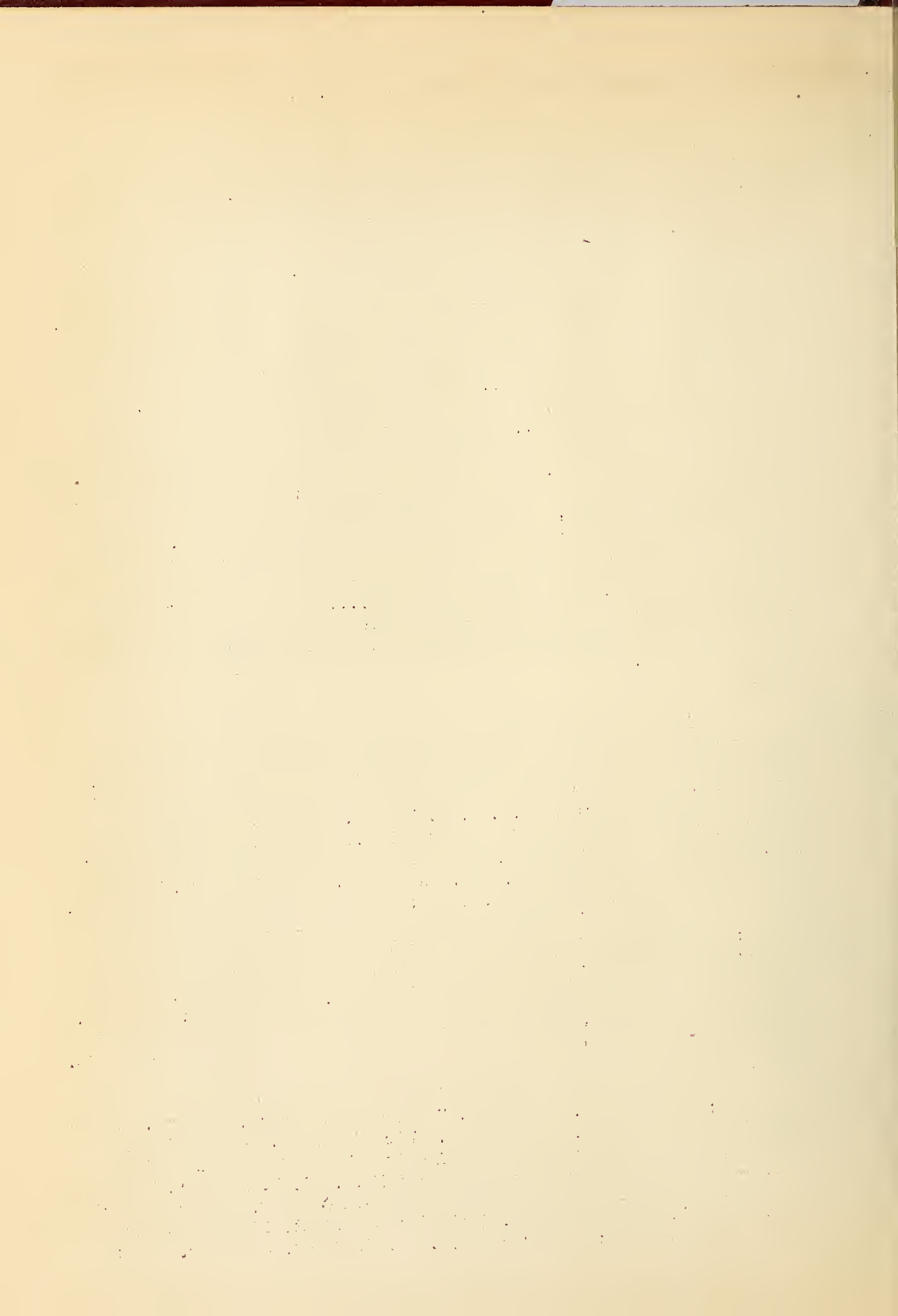
## Business

The Business Week for February 3 says: "No indications of general increase or decrease in business activity are apparent in the week-to-week records since the beginning of the year....Steel production has shown about the usual seasonal rise under stimulus of increasing automobile production, but steel demand from other sources continues slack. Carloadings and electric power output have not improved. Construction is being further curtailed by public economy waves which are increasing unemployment....On the whole, evidence that December or January may have marked the turning point is still uncertain....Securities markets are still listless, facing unfavorable earnings reports and lacking evidence of early business improvement....Commodity prices show no sustained strength....Attention is now centered on credit factors, and business hopes turn on the effective operation of the Reconstruction Corporation....After two years of delay the folly of deflation is now officially recognized and efforts to stimulate credit expansion are under way....But the problem of inducing expansion through ordinary banking channels has become more complicated and difficult... It is becoming clearer, that mere maintenance or mild inflation of security prices can not in itself assure increased employment, resumed buying and business recovery. No inflationary effort can be effective in these respects which does not directly affect commodity prices, particularly raw materials and farm products....For this purpose direct currency expansion in consumption channels appears to an increasing number of people a necessary supplement to credit expansion to support security values, and congressional discussion is turning in this direction."

## Grain Advisory Committee

The grain cooperatives have reported to the Federal Farm Board the results of the advisory commodity committee elections held at the offices of the Farmers National Grain Corporation in Chicago, January 26. The new wheat advisory committee is composed of the following members: District No.1. F. J. Wilmer, Rosalia, Washington; director, North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., Spokane, Washington; District No.2. Joseph Ihde, Aberdeen, South Dakota; president, American Wheat Growers Associated, Inc., Aberdeen, South Dakota; District No.3. Glen Draper, Darrouzett, Texas; president, Union Equity Cooperative Exchange, Enid, Oklahoma; District No.4. E. G. Tharp, Protection, Kansas; president, Farmers Cooperative Commission Company, Hutchinson, Kansas; District No.5. William H. Settle, Indianapolis, Indiana; general manager, Central States Grain Association, Indianapolis, Indiana; At large and chosen as "experienced handlers or processors": George S. Milnor, vice president and general manager, Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, and Bert H. Lang, First National Bank, St. Louis, Missouri.

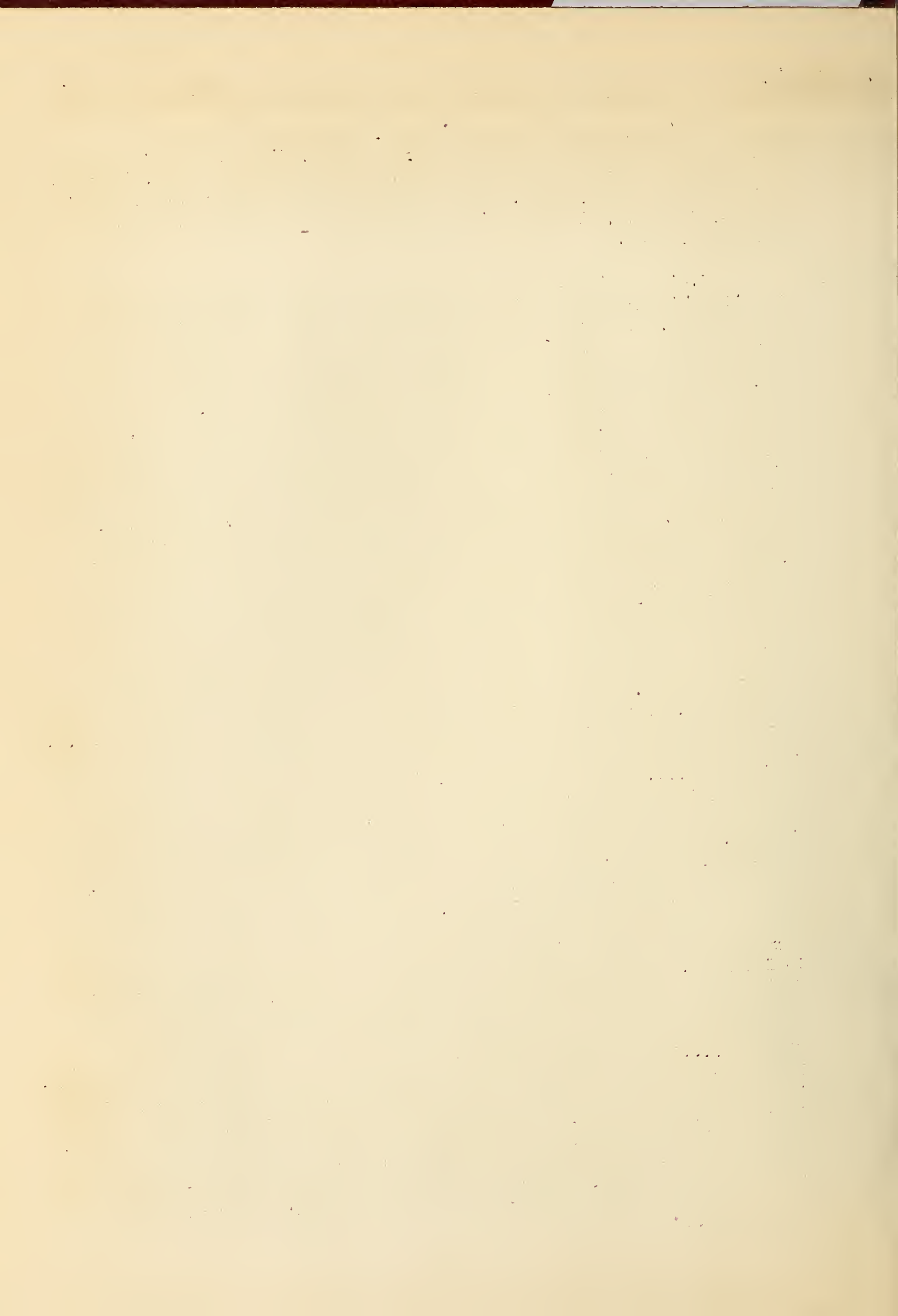
The new Coarse Grains Advisory Committee is composed of the following: District No.1. Jess W. Wade, Ogden, Utah; secretary, Inter-Mountain Grain Growers, Ogden, Utah. District No.2. Joseph Ihde, Aberdeen, South Dakota; president, American Wheat Growers Associated, Inc., Aberdeen, South Dakota; District No.3. J. M. McNally, Bellwood, Nebraska, director, Farmers Westcentral Grain Company, Omaha; District No.4. Earl C. Smith, Detroit, Illinois; president, Illinois Agricultural Association, Chicago; District No.5. L. J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio;



master, National Grange, Columbus, Ohio.. At large and chosen as "experienced handlers or processors": George S. Milnor, vice president and general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, and James Murray, vice president of the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, Illinois. Both committees will serve for one year beginning February 1, 1932.

Lespedeza

J. Sidney Cates writes at length on Lespedeza Sericea under the title "The Plant That Stole the Show," in The Country Gentleman for February.. He says in part: "This is a story of something more than the rise of a new crop group of plants. It is the story of making good on the hypothesis that creative nature, which makes almost every conceivable thing, provided and tucked away somewhere in the world a group of plants capable of thriving on poor land; a group capable not only of thriving where other things merely eke out a stunted existence, but, through the as yet unexplained magic of the filaments on their root tips, capable also of wresting from hard and recalcitrant soil compounds a plenteous supply of the mineral elements which support plant growth. Such a wonder family of plants must also be legumes, because impoverished soils are almost always notably deficient in nitrogen. So the ideal crop plant group for poor land must be capable of snatching its nitrogen from the winds, and fortunately these winds are as nitrogen-rich in one place as another. There are two other points which must be met by this ideal poor-land crop. Though a legume, such a plant group must be highly tolerant of soil acidity, for the poor man on poor land can ill afford the cost of liming his impoverished acre. Last and by no means least in importance, such a plant group, in order to fill the exacting bill of particulars necessary for its going over big with practical men, must have good seed habits... In this complicated role the new lespedeza varieties are even more than making good....When, two years ago, I wrote the story of sericea and pointed out that it was apparently the ultimate answer to the problem of the poor man on poor land, Government scientists who, in test-plot fashion, had been toying with the crop for years threw up their hands in horror, and in response to the thousands of letters which came pouring in asking for a small quantity of seed replied that not only were no seed available for distribution, but that there existed no reason why any farmer should want any of the seed at that time. I want to add a word here lest I be misunderstood and unwittingly fail to do justice to Dr. A. J. Pieters, Chief of the Office of Forage Crops at Washington. He led in all the basic work with these new plants, and my hat is off to him as the father of the modern lespedeza movement. My role has been merely that of self-appointed press agent for Doctor Pieters' findings....If lespedeza continues the remarkable performance as shown by trials to date--and there is no evidence that it should do otherwise--it can but mean...a complete revolution in southern agriculture. Worked in with cotton culture, it should not only double yield, better quality, and greatly lower cost, but it should also prove the basis of a supplementary livestock industry and thus still further lower cotton costs by sharing the overhead. And who knows but that such a soil transformation may be effected that the South may come into prominence as a grain country?...."





Reconstruction Finance Corporation      An editorial in Barron's for February 1 says: "Although the provisions of the law creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation include railroads and agriculture, it is designed primarily to strengthen the banking system by making liquid the assets that now are slow or even frozen. When put in operation it is expected that the law will act as a check to deflation of securities and strengthen the morale of business. Contrary to some opinions, there is no printing-press money connected with this corporation. The share capital of \$500,000,000 will be provided by the Government. This will probably be done by the United States Treasury sale of short-term issues; otherwise it would be by sale of Treasury bonds. The remainder of its working funds, limited to \$1,500,000,000, is to be obtained by the corporation's selling its own bonds. The public and, also, the United States Treasury may buy these obligations. Payment of principal and interest of these obligations is unconditionally guaranteed by the government, therefore they are as safe as the United States Government. The corporation itself is to decide on the interest rate, and if it is made attractive, money that is now in hiding should hear the call, and other idle funds should come forth ready again to do the dollar's work. Emergency loans to farmers can be made in the aggregate of \$200,000,000. Another \$200,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used to make loans on the assets of banks that are closed or in process of liquidation, thus expediting the work for the benefit of the unfortunate depositors. All the remainder of the \$2,000,000,000 fund is usable for loans to banks, savings banks, and other financial institutions including agricultural and credit corporations, and railroads under certain conditions. Plainly the object of this law is to call hidden or unemployed capital into time investments. When this unemployed capital is exchanged for the time investments, it is to be put at work by being loaned to the eligible institutions on their slow and nonliquid assets that at present are in numerous cases an embarrassment to them, thus ending the necessity of further sacrifice of assets. The net result should be a strengthening of the banking situation, a checking of deflation of values, and business confidence overcoming the psychology of fear."

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Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

An editorial in The Washington News for February 1 says: "Another prophet without honor in his own land is the ground hog. His long-established reputation as a weather forecaster is being assailed by Arthur H. Howell, U. S. Department of Agriculture biologist. According to tradition Mr. Ground Hog is due to come out of his hibernation tomorrow, squint his weather eye, and look for his shadow. If he sees it he returns to his sleep for another six weeks of hard winter; if not, winter's over. Howell now says there's no record of any ground hog, or woodchuck, or wejack, or moonack, or wemusk, or any of this fellow's many names, ever waking up earlier than latter February. So Howell advises us to put our faith in Government meteorologists instead of furry marmots. For ourselves we still believe in ground hogs...."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Feb. 1.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steer steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$10.25; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$4.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; vealers, good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.70 to \$3.95; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.20; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.15 to \$3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 72½ to 75¼¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 59½¢; St. Louis 58½ to 59¢; Kansas City 54 to 55½¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 59½¢; St. Louis 58¢; Kansas City 51½ to 52½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 37 to 37½¢; Minneapolis 38½ to 39½¢; Kansas City 35 to 37¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 35 to 38¢; Minneapolis 39½ to 40½¢; St. Louis 37 to 37½¢; Kansas City 37½ to 38½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 24¾ to 26¼¢; Minneapolis 26 1/8 to 27 1/8¢; St. Louis 24½ (Nom.); Kansas City 25 to 27¢.

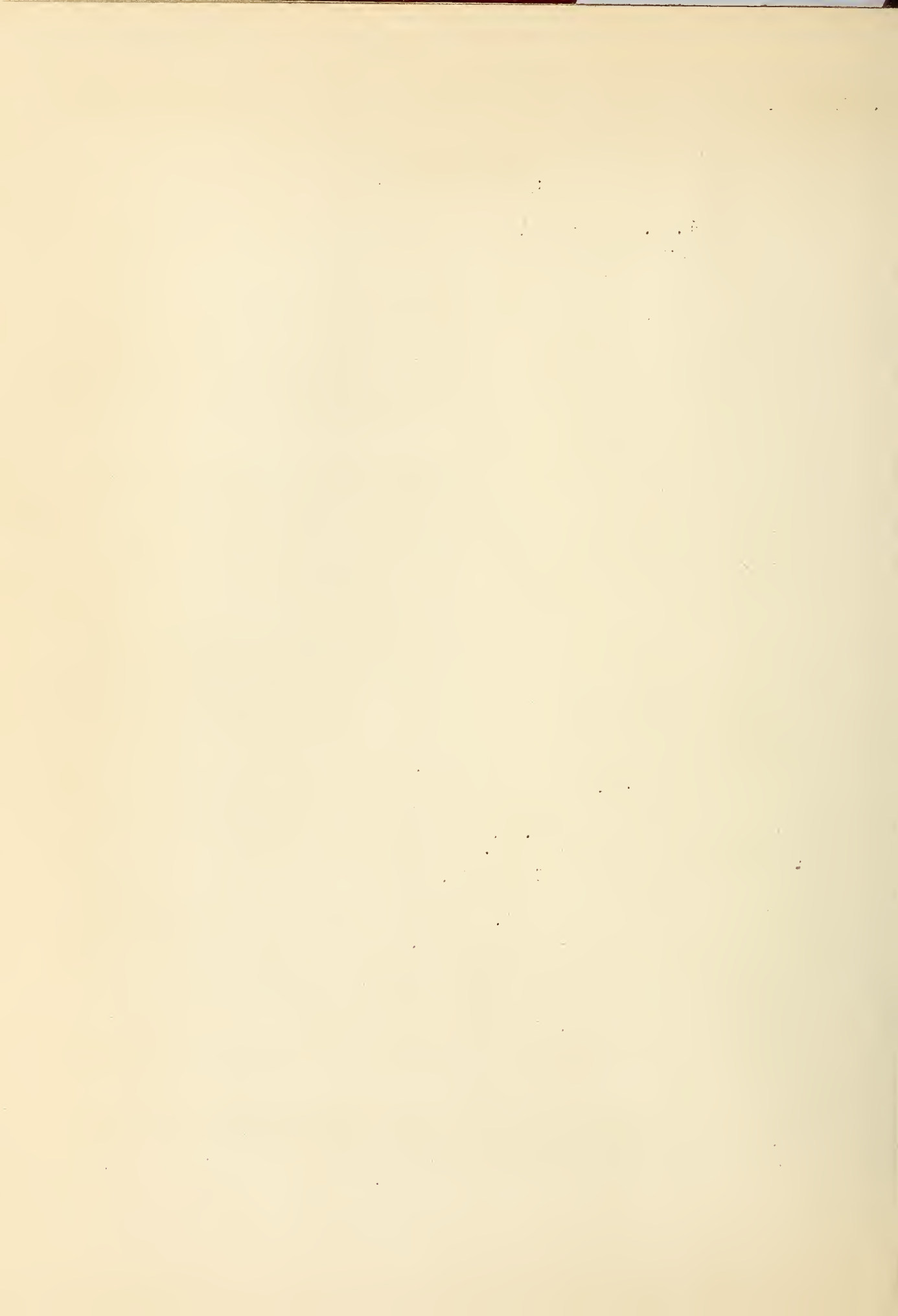
Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 43¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢ carlot sales in Chicago. New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1.85-\$2.50 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers; \$2 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-\$1.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2.25 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley Points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, 90¢-\$1.25; Wealthys 75¢ and Baldwins 90¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage stock, Rhode Island Greenings one car \$1.20 and McIntosh \$1.75 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point to 6.32¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.55¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 6.70¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 6.71¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22¢; 91 score, 21¾¢; 90 score, 21¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13½¢; Young Americas, 13½ to 14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Fresh Gathered Extras, 20 to 21¢; Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts, 18½ to 19¢; Fresh Gathered Firsts, 17½ to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XLIV, No. 28

Section 1

February 3, 1932.

## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE COR- PORATION

The board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which will make loans up to the amount of \$2,000,000,000 to banks, railroads, business corporations and agricultural associations, organized yesterday, electing General Charles G. Dawes as president and Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, as chairman, according to the press today. Consideration of applications for loans, which already total about \$100,000,000, will be taken up today.

The report says: "Organization of the board followed administration of the oath of office to General Dawes, Harvey C. Couch of Arkansas and Jesse H. Jones of Texas, three appointed directors. Wilson McCarthy of Salt Lake City, the other appointed director, has not yet been confirmed by the Senate. He probably will be confirmed later in the week and will take his place with the other directors in their headquarters in the old Commerce Department building, Washington...."

## PRESIDENT SIGNS

President Hoover yesterday signed a joint resolution appropriating \$125,000,000 to increase the capitalization of the Federal Land Banks. This move was an important item in his program for economic stability. Of the amount appropriated, \$25,000,000 is earmarked to facilitate postponement of mortgage installment payments of needy farmer borrowers. (Press, Feb. 3.)

## FEDERAL SALARY LEGISLATION

The press today says: "The House yesterday paved the way for inclusion in every department appropriation bill of a prohibition against raising salaries or filling vacancies in the Federal service for the 1932-33 fiscal year except by special order of the President. A resolution, presented by the rules committee was adopted making it in order for every succeeding appropriation bill to contain language 'which prohibits, during the period from the date of their respective enactments until June 30, 1933, the use of appropriations for increases in compensation and the filling of vacancies in positions.' Such a 'rider' was attached to the Department of Agriculture supply bill which was passed two weeks ago...."

## WAR DEBTS

A London dispatch today says: "Cancellation of German reparations and interallied war debts was advocated by Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain, when Parliament reassembled yesterday, as the most effective means of settling the world's financial problems...."

A Washington press statement today reports: "The British policy in favor of a general cancellation of reparations and war debts, as proclaimed by Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain yesterday in the British House of Commons, was received with interest at Washington but created no apparent disposition to change the prevalent official and legislative viewpoint in opposition to cancellation...."



## Section 2

County

Agents in  
South

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for January 15 says: "Encouraging news is being received from every section of the South that appropriations for county agents are being renewed almost without exception and that many counties which have not had the benefit of one of these agricultural experts will have them in future....The county agent is of invaluable aid in fostering support for cooperative organizations. In so doing they are rendering splendid service to farmers generally, because they are aiding in putting agriculture on the sound business basis necessary to successfully meet modern competition. It should be possible for every county in the Southeast to have the service, or at least part of the service, of one of these invaluable agricultural aids. Where the financial condition of a county is not such as to permit it to engage a county agent to spend all of his time within its borders, it is entirely practical for groups of contiguous counties to get together and jointly engage one. Agriculture in the South is more backward in respect to modern methods of cultivation and preparation for sale than in any section of the country. The best way to overcome that handicap is through the employment of well-trained and efficient county agents. They constitute at this time the best investment any county can make."

Dental

Caries and  
Diet

Nature (London) for January 16 says: "The investigation was carried out at three residential institutions for children near Birmingham, under the control of the poor law and later the local education authority. The teeth of the children were examined every six months by A. Deverall; the diets were controlled by Miss E. Brinton and Miss M. Reynolds....The investigation reported was actually carried out in two parts: In the first the effects of adding treacle, olive oil, or cod-liver oil to the diet were compared; in the second the effects of olive oil and radiostol. The olive oil group was to a large extent the same in each investigation. Each group consisted of 65-85 children. The results obtained were briefly as follows: the increase in the percentage of carious teeth in the group given treacle was 10, in those given olive oil 8, and cod-liver oil 3, in the first experiment; in the second the olive oil group showed a percentage increase of 7 and the radiostol group one of 2. The percentage increases of the average caries figures for the five groups were respectively 42, 46, 10, 31, and 10. Statistically, all the differences are significant except that between the average caries figures in the second experiment. Further analysis of the figures indicated that similar differences were observed when the deciduous teeth, the permanent teeth or the first and second pre-molars (upper and lower), or first permanent molars (upper and lower) were considered separately. In the first investigation the actual number of carious teeth approximately doubled at the institutions in which treacle and olive oil were dietary supplements, but only increased 50 per cent when cod-liver oil was given. In the second investigation, the number of carious teeth per child rose from 4.5 to 6.2 in the radiostol group and from 3.8 to 6.4 in the control group; for the permanent teeth the figures were 1.8-3.1 and 1.6-3.7 respectively. Very similar figures were obtained in the first experiment. Considering the two investigations together, it was found that the increase





of the average caries figure of the permanent teeth in the two vitamin groups was about two-fifths of that in the control groups. In general, the results agreed closely with those previously obtained at Sheffield with a smaller number of younger children suffering from surgical tuberculosis and showing a higher initial incidence of caries. It appears, therefore, that the addition of vitamin D to a standard dietary will reduce the increase in the incidence and extent of caries, which occurs with the passage of time, by about two-thirds."

**Fruit Marketing**

An editorial in California Cultivator for January 30 says: "Much is heard these days regarding the importance of creating a greater market demand for our farm products. Every agency having to do with the marketing of agricultural products is exerting every effort, both at home and abroad, to increase the demand for our fruits, vegetables and other farm produce to the end that we may find an outlet for the surplus we are now producing. It has been pointed out, many times in the past, that quality has much to do with market demand and it has been pretty well demonstrated in the sale of most all farm products, that as quality is improved consumptive demand is increased. Without doubt the elimination of the poorer grades of citrus fruits has been a very important factor in helping to increase the demand for oranges and lemons also the demand for a number of our deciduous fruits, including grapes, have been materially increased whenever a consistent effort has been made to eliminate the poorer grades and give the consuming public a high quality product. Unfortunately, however, there has been no way of utilizing the poorer grades of these latter fruits in the manufacture of by-products, as has been the case with oranges and lemons and, as a result, it has been practically impossible to prevent the marketing of a large enough percentage of these poorer grades to be of much assistance in removing this destructive competition....It is therefore gratifying to note that at least one branch of the dried fruit industry is making an effort to eliminate the poorer grades of its product from competing with and thereby curtailing the consumption of its better grades. We refer to the adoption by the dried fruit association of a resolution presented by Manager Harlan of the California Prune and Apricot Growers Association opposing the shipment of cracked or off-grade prunes to either domestic or export markets. If all off-grade dried fruits were held off the markets and diverted into by-products or stock feeds and the remainder properly processed and packed so as to reach the consumers in a clean and wholesome condition, dried fruits might again take their proper place in the diet of those people of the world who, either can not obtain or can not afford to buy fresh fruit."

**Master Farmers**

An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home for January 23 says: "We are glad at this time to welcome a new class of Northwestern Master Farmers whose names are added this week to the honor roll which was first established five years ago. During the five-year period this publication, working in cooperation with the agricultural colleges of the Northwest, has selected a group of 68 outstanding farmers, 46 in Minnesota, 15 in North Dakota, 5 in South Dakota, and 2 in Wisconsin. While we fully appreciate the fact that we have picked only a small percentage of the many farmers who well deserve this honor, we do know that those selected are representative



of the finest type of rural citizenship, men who are efficient as farmers, loyal as neighbors, and devoted to the interests of their community and State. Our present rural civilization has been made possible by men of this character. We only regret that we have not thus far been able to locate all of the farmers who are deserving of a recognition that pays a tribute to farmers everywhere. The Master Farmer movement was inaugurated with a three-fold purpose in view: first, to pay honor to personal achievement; second, to make public the knowledge of farm practices that have proven worth while in actual experience; and, third, to give all possible dignity to agriculture as a profession. We feel that considerable progress has been made in accomplishing these objectives...."

#### Meat Prices

The Institute of American Meat Packers February 1 issued the following statement on the subject of wholesale meat prices: Wholesale meat prices have declined commensurately with the enormous declines in livestock prices; in fact, the decreases in livestock prices are the consequence of the great decreases in the price which the packer receives for meat and by-products....If a handy-weight hog arriving at Chicago in December could practicably have been turned into fresh pork immediately on arrival, the value of the products in December, 1931, would have been about 46% smaller than the value in December, 1930, and about 53% smaller than the value in 1929. In fact, however, a considerable part of the products are cured and smoked and are not ready for trade channels for some time. The average price of a good 900-1,100 pound steer in December, 1931, was about 23% below the price of December 1930, and about 36% below the price in December, 1929. The average wholesale price of the sides of beef from such a steer in December, 1931, was about 21% below the price in December, 1930, and about 40% below the price in December, 1929."

#### Newspaper Circulation in 1931

Editor and Publisher's International Year Book Number for 1932, of date, January 30, says: "The most striking fact in the tabulation of newspaper statistics for the year 1931 is that newspaper circulations, better than any other stable commodity, have withstood the ravages of two years of depression. The decrease in daily circulation since the end of 1930 has been 2.5 per cent, while the Sunday total circulation has declined 2.7 per cent in the same period. Since the end of 1929, the decline in daily circulation has been 1.7 per cent and in Sunday circulation, 4.3 per cent...."

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Feb. 2.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis  $71\frac{3}{4}$  to  $74\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis  $57\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); Kansas City  $53\frac{1}{2}$  to  $55\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter St. Louis  $56\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); Kansas City  $52$  to  $52\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago  $36\frac{1}{2}$  to  $36\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis  $37\frac{1}{2}$  to  $38\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City  $34\frac{1}{2}$  to  $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago  $35$  to  $37\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis  $39\frac{1}{4}$  to  $40\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis  $36\frac{1}{4}$  to  $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City  $38$  to  $39$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago  $24\frac{3}{4}$  to  $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis  $26$  to  $27$ ¢; St. Louis  $24\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.) Kansas City  $25$  to  $27$ ¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$10; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$4.25; heifers (550-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.50; vealers, good and choice \$7.75 to \$9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60 to \$3.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.15; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.15 to \$3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Maine ranged 85¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in city markets; 45¢-48¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢ carlot sales in Chicago. New York and Mid-western yellow varieties of onions brought \$1-\$2.50 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers with f.o.b. sales at Rochester \$1.85-\$1.95. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-\$1.25 per  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.25 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes 40¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 60¢-85¢ in midwestern cities. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches up, \$1-\$1.25; Baldwins 90¢-\$1 and Yorks 75¢-85¢ per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage stock Rhode Island Greenings \$1.15-\$1.20 and Baldwins 83¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 18 points to 6.14¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.69¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 6.53¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 6.52¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22¢; 91 score,  $21\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score,  $21\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 to  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to 14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Fresh Gathered Extras, 20 to 21¢; Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  to 19¢; Fresh Gathered Firsts,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 29

Section 1

February 4, 1932.

## END OF HOARDING URGED BY HOOVER

President Hoover appealed to the country tonight to cease the hoarding of currency as a patriotic move toward loosening credits and restoring economic stability, according to the press today. Hoarded funds were estimated by the President at \$1,300,-000,000, every dollar of which, he reasoned, meant the destruction of from \$5 to \$10 of credit. "We are engaged," he said, "in a war against depression." With this statement went an announcement that he was summoning the heads of the leading civic organizations of the country to a conference at the White House Saturday to form a national organization to further a campaign against influences which serve to check steps taken to combat the depression.

## FRANCE ORDERS U.S. NITRATE

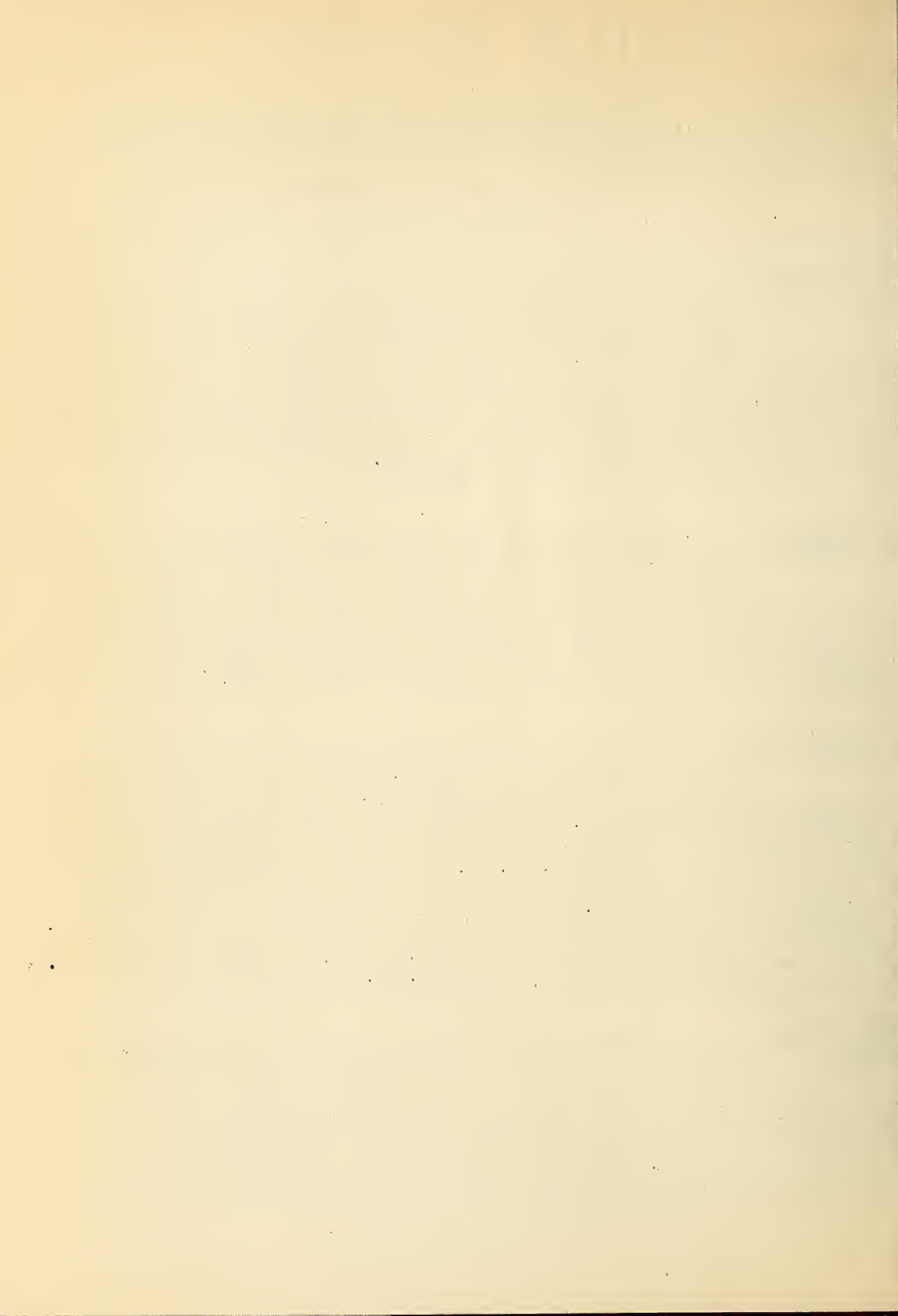
A dispatch from Paris today says: "An announcement was made yesterday that France had contracted with the United States for a 'certain tonnage of nitrate of soda.' The matter is of great importance to the United States, for it means that the United States has at last broken into the French nitrate market, which hitherto had been almost monopolized by Chile. It is also interesting to note that a month ago France made an agreement with Germany to get all the nitrates needed for this season. It is presumed that the Germans were unable to live up to their contract."

## CIGARETTE OUTPUT

Despite the generally depressed condition of business there was a comparatively small reduction in the output of tobacco products during 1931, as compared with the previous year, according to figures issued January 31 by the Internal Revenue Bureau. Tobacco production included: Cigarettes, 113,449,048,000, a decrease of 6,000,000,000. Cigars, 5,318,-892,000, a decrease of 571,000,000. Manufactured tobacco, 327,995,000 pounds, a decrease of 80,000,000 pounds. Snuff, 39,543,000 pounds, a reduction of 600,000 pounds. The Government received in tobacco taxes \$424,532,700, a decrease of \$21,000,000 from the year before. The tax yield, however, was higher than for any years with the exception of 1929 and 1930. The revenue from cigarettes was \$340,-397,000, a drop of \$18,000,000, and on cigars \$16,389,100, a decrease of \$3,000,000. The revenue from manufactured tobacco was \$66,152,900, a slight reduction.

## GERMAN CREDIT RENEWED

A Basle, Switzerland dispatch today says: "At almost the eleventh hour, the danger of Germany losing the \$100,000,000 credit which now forms a major part of her gold reserve was definitely removed yesterday, but only for one month. The four creditors--the Federal Reserve Bank, the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Bank for International Settlements--renewed the credit, which was to expire tomorrow, for that period, after having received a formal guarantee through the World Bank that the German Government would never take measures to prevent the shipment of gold should the creditors demand repayment."





## Section 2

Cattle  
Ringworm  
in Man

Dr. George Ashton, writing on "Cattle Ringworm in Man," in The Lancet (London) for January 9, says in part: "The Ministry of Health recently had occasion to consider the question of the prevalence in this country of cattle ringworm in man. The literature on the subject was consulted, and further information obtained through a special inquiry made by the regional medical staff of the Ministry of Health, who interviewed 384 insurance practitioners in England and Wales whose practices were thought likely to afford opportunities of observing persons affected by the disease....Eighty-eight of the 384 practitioners interviewed by the regional medical staff stated that they had not seen any cases of cattle ringworm in man. Of the 296 practitioners who had seen cases, 132 volunteered the statement that the disease rarely came under their observation, the number of cases seen varying from two cases in 25 years to five in one year. Several expressed surprise that, considering the large number of people exposed to infection, the disease did not come more often under their observation. The disease is commonest in persons who work amongst cattle, such as farm laborers. Farm workers who handle calves are particularly likely to be infected, the disease being, as already stated, very common in calves, especially during the colder months when they are confined indoors. Ringworm is not so common in milch cows, and for this reason milkmaids and dairymaids are not especially liable to contract the disease. Many cases of ringworm derived from horses and mules were seen in men attached to mounted units and transport services during the late war...."

East African  
Sisal

The African World for January 16 says: "Extensive tests are to be made by a number of shipping companies of the respective strengths and wearing qualities of East African sisal and Manila hemp, with a view to deciding whether the Empire article is the more satisfactory for commercial use. At the last meeting of the East African Sisal Producers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce attention was drawn to the fact that there was an increasing recognition of the advantages of sisal over manila as a result of demonstrations by Admiralty, Mercantile Marine tests, and War Office trials. The question to which various speakers directed attention was that of how sisal from East Africa, where about 70,000 tons are produced annually, could replace the 50,000 tons of Manila hemp imported annually. It was announced that, at the instance of the Empire Marketing Board, eight of thirteen shipping companies approached had agreed to get into touch with their suppliers to carry out tests of sisal and Manila hemp ropes...."

Tobacco  
Coopera-  
tives

An editorial in The Southern Planter for January 15 says: "We have repeatedly urged that more attention be given to the marketing of farm products. Contrary to the opinion of many people cooperative marketing is making much headway--both in membership of organizations and in the volume of products handled. In our territory, the failure of the Tri-State tobacco association is still fresh in the minds of farmers. The North Carolina cotton association, however, remains on a sound basis and is rendering its members efficient service. During the past year, some effort was made to reorganize the tobacco growers in North and South Carolina and in Virginia. The response was not as good as the



leaders had hoped. In many sections of the flue-cured belts educational campaigns have been conducted to acquaint the growers with the advantages and disadvantages of the various methods of marketing tobacco. Soon meetings will be held in Virginia to give the growers an opportunity to perfect an organization for cooperative marketing of tobacco if they so desire. This type of marketing offers a sound and logical method of disposing of tobacco in place of the antiquated auction system followed at present."

#### Vitamins

London correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Association for January 30 says: "In his presidential address to the Royal Society, Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins described the recent advances in our knowledge of vitamins--a subject in which he has laid the foundations. He said that although, unlike the hormones, the vitamins are of exogenous origin, their activities in the body are equally potent and their functions as indispensable. The number of known vitamins had grown to seven or eight and the study of their functions had become complex. It was highly satisfactory to know that we were within measurable distance of knowing the chemical composition of two. We now had proof that vitamin A was closely related to the carotenes, and this might lead to artificial synthesis of the vitamin itself. It seemed probable that the artificial production of vitamin D had been accomplished. Some four years ago the constituent of animal and vegetable substances, which was converted into vitamin D by ultraviolet radiation, was identified as ergosterol by Rosenheim and Webster at the National Institute for Medical Research, and concurrently by Windhaus at Gottingen. A team of workers at the National Institute, led by Dr. R.B. Bourdillon, appeared now to have arrived at the next stage, of isolating the vitamin itself in crystalline form, from the mixed products of radiation; and Windhaus, following with his co-workers a different route, had again arrived simultaneously at the same goal. There was now no doubt that the substance which the British group isolated as a dinitrobenzoate from the mixed product was identical with the vitamin D which Windhaus obtained by a different method. There was little doubt that it was vitamin D in a state of practical purity. One milligram was of the antirachitic activity of 40,000 of the newly accepted international units. Our ignorance of the chemistry of the vitamins and the assertion that they function in such infinitesimal amounts caused some skepticism as to their importance. But this would disappear, and he ventured to predict that in quite other fields discriminative studies of animal nutrition were yet to yield unexpected results of much practical importance."

#### Wholesale Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending January 16 stands at 67.9, as compared with 68.1 for the week ending January 9. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article, and based on the average prices in 1926 as 100.0, shows a decrease of 3/10 of 1 per cent for the week of the 16th, when compared with the week ending on the 9th. Foods, textiles, building materials, and the group of miscellaneous commodities all show a decided downward movement, while farm products, fuel and lighting and housefurnishing goods show an upward tendency, with the remaining groups showing more or less steady prices.





### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Feb. 3.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$10; cows, good and choice \$3 to \$4; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6.50; vealers, good and choice \$7.50 to \$9; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50 to \$3.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.65 to \$4; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 72 to 75¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 58½¢; St. Louis 57½¢ to 58¢; Kansas City 52 to 53½¢; No.2 hard winter St. Louis 57½¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 51½¢ to 52½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 35½¢; Minneapolis 37 to 38¢; Kansas City 34½¢ to 36¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 35½¢ to 37¢; Minneapolis 39 to 40¢; St. Louis 35½¢ to 36¢; Kansas City 37 to 38½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 24½¢ to 25½¢; Minneapolis 26 to 27¢; St. Louis 24 to 24½¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 25 to 27¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought 85¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern and midwestern city markets; 45¢-48¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 57½¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions closed at \$1.75-\$2.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.85-\$2.25 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$24 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-\$1.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Lower Valley Points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, 85¢-\$1; Baldwins 90¢-93¢ per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage stock, Rhode Island Greenings \$1.15-\$1.20 and Baldwins 83¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22¢; 91 score, 21½¢; 90 score, 21¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to 14½¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13½¢; Young Americas, 13½ to 14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Fresh Gathered Extras, 20 to 21¢; Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts, 18½ to 19¢; Fresh Gathered Firsts, 17½ to 18¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points to 6.17¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.75¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 6.55¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 6.56¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 30

Section 1

February 5, 1932.

## THE PRESIDENT ACTS ON HOARDING

The press today says: "Drawing campaign lines for his war to bring 1,300,000,000 hoarded dollars out of hiding President Hoover yesterday named representatives from twoscore national organizations to serve as his war council....In the list were Silas H.

Strawn, of Chicago, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Henry Stevens, Warsaw, N.C., national commander of the American Legion; Harry Haas, Philadelphia, president of the American Bankers Association, and Louis J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio, president of the National Grange...."

The preliminaries of the campaign will be worked out at a conference at the White House tomorrow.

## OGDEN MILLS TO HEAD TREASURY

Under Secretary Ogden L. Mills of New York will become Secretary of the Treasury when Andrew W. Mellon resigns that post to become Ambassador to Great Britain, the White House announced informally yesterday, according to the press today.

## DEFICIENCY BILL SIGNED

President Hoover Wednesday signed the present deficiency bill which provides supplemental appropriations for the remainder of the fiscal year, according to the press of February 4.

## BRITAIN TO ADOPT GENERAL TARIFF

A London dispatch today states that twenty-four days hence Great Britain will become a general tariff country after ninety years of free trade. A resolution providing for this drastic change in fiscal policy was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The report says: "The resolution states that, beginning March 1, there shall be a customs duty on all imported goods of 10 per cent of their value. There will be a short free list, including raw cotton, raw wool, meats, fish and wheat. Wheat is to be taken care of eventually by a quota system....There is to be a tariff commission with power to recommend much higher duties on specific commodities...."

## GERMAN PRICES

A Berlin dispatch today says: "The index of wholesale prices in Germany as of Jan. 23 is reckoned at 100. Since the index is calculated by assigning 100 as the average price of 1913, prices may be said now to be back to the pre-war level. On Jan. 13 the index number was 100.7; it was 101.4 on Jan. 6 and 102.9 on Dec. 30. Compared with 1913, the average of livestock prices has fallen 36 per cent, and of raw materials 7½ per cent. Vegetable foodstuffs at present prices have risen 16 per cent. The advance in the average for manufactured goods has been 25½ per cent."





## Section 2

Agricultural

Dollar

An editorial in California Cultivator for January 23 says: "We all bewail the low buying power of the farmer's dollar, which, of course, is based upon what he receives for the produce, rather than upon what he has to pay for the things he must buy. However, this disparity can never be corrected so long as those engaged in farming fail to recognize that the law of supply and demand, more than any other factor, determines the value of the crop dollar. We can, of course, through market exploitation increase the demand for some of our commodities; but at best this is rather a slow process and has its limitations. Other industries have discovered these marketing limitations and are rapidly reducing their production to more nearly meet market demands. Agriculture has not as yet accomplished this balancing process as between supply and demand, hence the disparity between the crop dollar and the industry dollar. An exact balance can probably never be attained because of the many factors that enter into crop production. We can, however, get much nearer to it than has been the case in recent years, if we will, as an industry, recognize the law of supply and demand and then instead of increasing our production as prices become lower and expecting the Federal Government, through some miraculous power, to find us a market, work together, as other industries have, to hold down production to somewhere near the domestic demand. When this is done, and not until then, will we find the agricultural dollar equaling in value that of other industries."

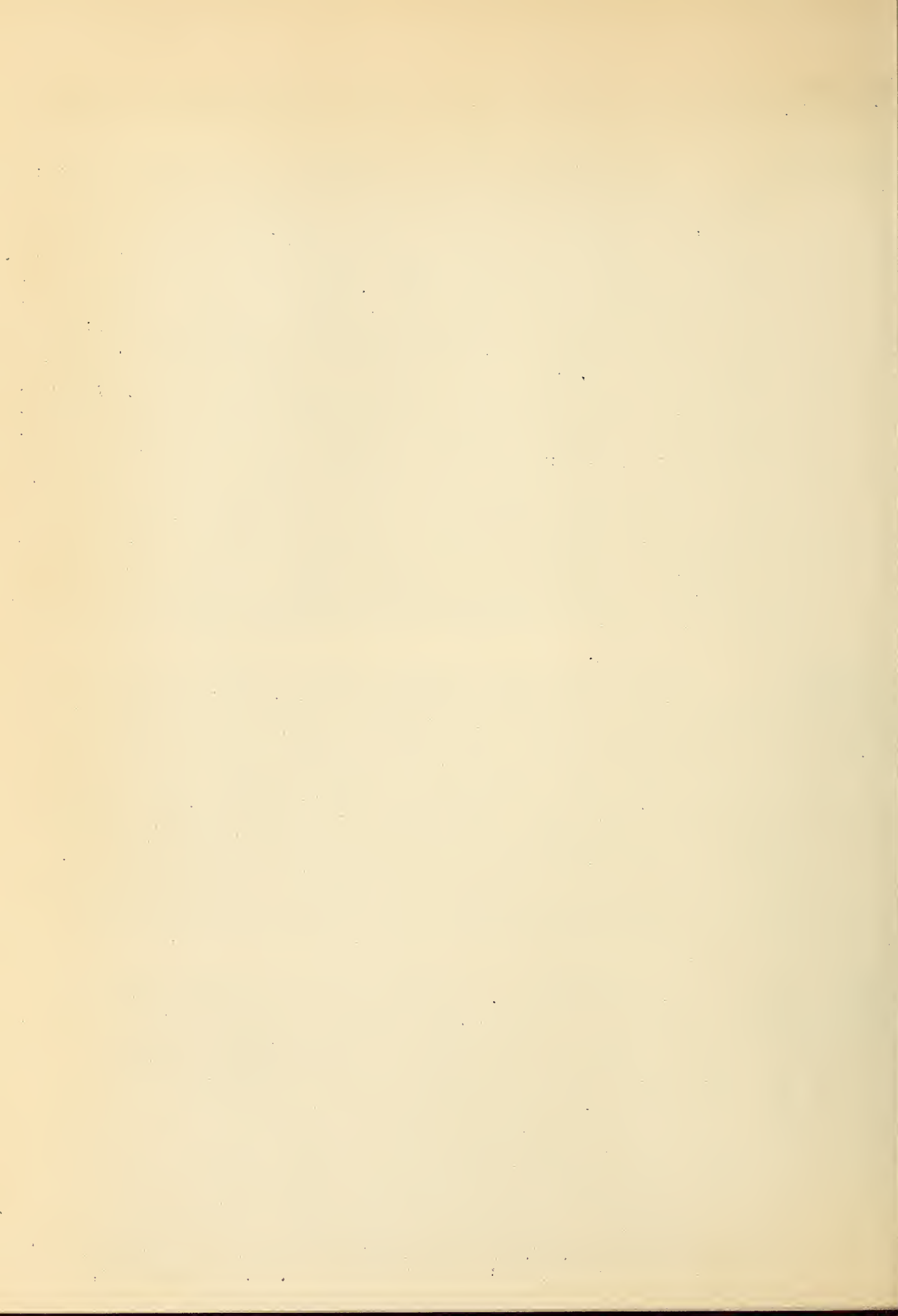
Cooperative

Farming in  
West Vir-  
inia

A Federal Farm Board statement February 4 says: "West Virginia farmers are using the Federal Government's assistance in cooperative marketing that is offered to them and other farmers of the country in the agricultural marketing act. They are making progress in the organized marketing of various commodities, including fruits and vegetables, livestock, wool, grain, and poultry and dairy products. With assistance of the Federal Farm Board, cooperatives have established four national cooperative sales agencies, the services of which are available to the farmers of West Virginia through their local associations. These include the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, Inc., National Livestock Marketing Association, and Farmers National Grain Corporation, all of which have headquarters in Chicago, and the National Wool Marketing Corporation, which has headquarters in Boston...."

Danish  
Agriculture and  
Education

J. R. Hildebrand, writing under the title, "Royal Copenhagen, Capital of a Farming Kingdom," in The National Geographic for February, says: "...Lacking the coal and iron of Germany, the great forests of the Baltic countries, or the colonies of the Netherlands, except for icy Greenland, Denmark has developed the world's most highly specialized agriculture. Up to the seventies of the last century her farmers grew wheat and timothy, barley and apples, or raised a few pigs, poultry, or horses, each farmer according to his whim or custom. The crops of Germany, grain from the States, and cattle from Argentina wrecked Denmark's markets, and within a few years the country experienced the greatest transformation of its agriculture in the history of cultivation. Denmark's 'agricultural revolution' is comparable to the industrial revolution in England. 'Denmark enriched the soil with the gray matter in the heads of her farmers,' one writer puts it. Almost to a man, her



farmers, 92 per cent of whom own the land they cultivate, turned to the great staples she markets today. Cooperatives were formed; there now are more than 1,400 cooperative dairy associations alone, and in no phase of her cooperative system, transport, packing, or marketing, is there any government subsidy or control. The Danish farmer has solved for himself the problem of how to cooperate and retain his entire independence....But it is not of his art, his fine buildings, nor even his beloved theaters, of which the Copenhagen citizen is most proud. Talk to a Dane for a few minutes and he invariably mentions his schools. Grundtvig, along with Thorvaldsen and Hans Andersen, rounds out Copenhagen's trilogy of immortals. Every American who sends his children to public schools falls within the scope of Grundtvig's influence, though he may never have heard his name. His thesis was simple. 'Too many books, too much reading; too much doing, too little thinking,' was the gist of it. 'What we learn from books is valuable only when we do something with it. What we do is valuable only when we know why we are doing it.' Hence no Danish child is permitted to specialize until he has had a general education. When he takes up a trade or a profession he is taught its background, its relation to life, its philosophy. More than a hundred high schools are the capstone of the Danish educational system. Rightly or wrongly, there is no 'going away' to college. Is not the home a part of life? Then let the pupil learn while he lives normally at home. Also, let him learn, first hand, on farm, in factory, at art galleries and libraries, in stores, theaters and zoos--let him learn where life is being lived. Perhaps that is why there seem to be so many children everywhere one goes in Copenhagen. His schools, the Dane will tell you, are why his country is most nearly like ancient Greece in its moderation, its sanity, its lack of affectation, in the aforementioned 'high culture of its broad population.'"

"Fallacy of Profits"

Henry Pratt Fairchild, writing on "The Fallacy of Profits" in Harper's for February, says in part: "Our present sense of poverty is due to a pervasive and pernicious dual fallacy, the fallacy of computing wealth in terms of capital and evaluating capital in terms of money. Intrinsically--that is, viewed in the light of the purpose for which it exists--our capital is worth just as much as it ever was. What its money value is is of no consequence whatever. We are indeed poor today, but it is not because of a depreciation in capital, but because of a shrinkage in the true substance and measure of wealth--purchasing power. If the purchasing power of the country could be doubled overnight we should suddenly find ourselves a rich people once more. The value of capital would probably rise accordingly, but this would be an effect of our riches, not a cause or a measure of them. The value of capital is not in itself, but in the goods that it is capable of producing. The value of the goods, in turn, is in the possibility of their being sold in the general market. And, finally, the possibility of their being sold is dependent on the aggregate purchasing power of the market. Discover the way to restore purchasing power and you have discovered the remedy for the existing depression. Find out how to maintain purchasing power and you have found out how to prevent depressions in the future. Our whole confusion in this matter is a result





and a manifestation of our inveterate habit, in which we have been trained for a century and a half, of thinking of ourselves as producers instead of consumers--one of the most remarkable instances of inverted logic on a large scale that mankind has ever displayed....Our inquiry into the nature of profits leads us to the conclusion that the possibility of profits increases in direct proportion with the increase in the number of owners. But as the recipients of profits increase, the per capita profits diminish until they cease to be a significant motive. Thus we arrive at the seeming paradox, which, nevertheless, contains the vital principle of the matter: General profits are possible only when they are so widely dispersed that there cease to be any profits at all. A social system that allows itself to be dominated by the profit motive is doomed to recurrent calamity and eventual catastrophe."

#### Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for January 30 says: "There is a fair business continuing, mainly in the fine and half-blood wools, for which prices are fairly steady, especially on half-bloods. Medium wools are in moderate request at firm rates. Noils and wastes are higher. Foreign markets continue to show a tendency against the buyer. There are good clearances reported in all current auctions. While the mills operating on men's wear fabrics are not finding a heavy demand, the mills on women's wear fabrics, including knitted fabrics, are doing reasonably well. A reduction in the 1932 wool clip of this country is being generally predicted of possibly as much as 25,000,000 pounds."

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Feb. 4.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 71  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 74  $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 54¢; No.2 hard winter St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 53¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 34 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 38 to 39¢; St. Louis 35 to 36¢; Kansas City 36 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 25  $\frac{5}{8}$  to 26  $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom.); Kansas City 26 to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$10; cows, good and choice \$3 to \$4; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.50; vealers, good and choice \$7.50 to \$9; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60 to \$3.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.15; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) Chicago \$6.50 to \$7.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in city markets; 43¢-48¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites nominally unchanged at 80¢ carlot sales in Chicago with f.o.b. sales 55¢-60¢ at Waupaca. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.75-\$2.50 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers; \$1.90-\$2.15 f.o.b. at West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$24 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type cabbage \$1-\$1.25 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley Points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches up, 85¢-\$1; Wealthys 75¢-\$1; McIntosh \$1.75-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  and Baldwins 85¢-90¢ per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage stock, Baldwins 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22¢; 91 score, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Fresh Gathered Extras, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 19¢; Fresh Gathered Firsts, 17 to 18¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points to 6.22¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.88¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 6.58¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 6.59¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIV, No. 31

Section 1

February 6, 1932.

## THE HOARDING CONFERENCE

Swiftly developing plans for a nation-wide drive to combat hoarding and restore the country's hidden wealth to circulation brought from President Hoover, on the eve of a White House conference of civic organization leaders today, an announcement that Colonel Frank Knox, publisher of The Chicago Daily News, has been called upon to head a national organization which will direct the campaign. Colonel Knox is expected to arrive in Washington this morning. (Press, Feb. 6.)

## COTTON BILLS

The press today says: "Cotton legislation figured in both Houses of Congress yesterday, while southwestern railroads sought to lower their rates on the commodity. Senator Bankhead of Alabama introduced a measure to limit the shipment of the 1932 cotton crop to 50 per cent of the amount produced by each planter in 1931.

"In the House, the post office committee approved a bill by Representative Fuller of South Carolina, which would permit the Post Office Department to buy cotton twine, instead of jute, even though it cost more, provided the Comptroller General held the cost not excessive."

## COTTON RAIL RATES

The southwestern railroads yesterday asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to reduce rates on cotton to enable them to meet barge and truck competition, according to the press today. The report says: "The reductions would apply on shipments from Memphis, Tenn., Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and southern Missouri points to New Orleans and Texas seaports. The plan calls for a 20 per cent cut in rates to Houston, Galveston, Texas City, New Orleans and Lake Charles, except from points along the west side of the Mississippi and in southern Arkansas, which would be reduced about 35 per cent."

## THE BRITISH TARIFF

A London dispatch today says: "American trade experts stationed in London estimated yesterday that just about half the exports from their country to Great Britain would become subject to the new British 10 per cent tariff which goes into effect March 1. This calculation is based on trade statistics for 1930, in which year the value of the exports from the United States to Great Britain was approximately \$767,485,000. Of that amount \$195,340,000 worth would now be subject to already existing tariffs, such as the McKenna and safeguarding duties, and to the more-recently imposed duties against so-called abnormal imports. The new 10 per cent tariff will not apply to these goods, at least not at the outset of the new regime. As the periods of previously existing laws expire, however, the commodities to which they now apply may be brought under the provisions of the new tariff, according to the ruling of the commission which is to be set up...."



## Section 2

Cooked  
Potato  
Blacken-  
ing

The Biochemical Journal (London) for 1931 contains an article on the Blackening of Potatoes After Cooking by Charles Kenneth Tinkler. In this the author says: "...It is extremely probable that this blackening is due to oxidation, but it can not be due to enzymic oxidation, as during cooking the temperature of a potato is at about 100° for about 20 minutes. Whether the blackening after cooking is due to the oxidation of a phenol or amine has not yet been ascertained. Experiments in support of these statements as to blackening after cooking being due to oxidation are as follows. (a) If a portion of potato B, which blackens after cooking, is placed immediately it is cooked in a gas free from oxygen and thus allowed to cool in absence of air it does not blacken. (b) If a piece of cooked potato is placed in a bell-jar containing chloroform and water no effect such as that described above under enzymic oxidation takes place...."

Farm  
Thrift

An editorial in The Northwestern Miller for January 20 says: "The following paragraph reaches us by way of Milling and the Manchester Guardian, which received it from a correspondent in Australia: 'There is in South Australia a county where for many years the average yield has been less than five bushels an acre; yet only 3 per cent of the farmers of this county have applied for any form of government relief. The settlers of this poor land are of German stock; they have surrounded their well-kept houses with trees, and they have kept their gardens alive through the drought years; they keep fowls and a few cows; they eat their own fruit and trap rabbits. Very occasionally one of the farmers will kill a sheep. The living expenses of one of these families in a year can hardly come to more than 25 pounds. It is their own incredible thrift and grit which enables them to hang on, in defiance of all orthodox accountancy. Yet even heroism is not enough. The other survival force is hope. The Australian wheat grower hangs on in the hope that the price of wheat--some day, surely--will begin to move upwards.'"

Georgia  
Canning  
Industry

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for January 15 says: "Just think of people in Atlanta paying 30 cents for a can of peaches that were grown, processed and canned in California, while last fall hundreds of carloads of peaches rotted on the ground in Georgia! Why should this section import canned asparagus, corn, peas, beans and other similar products, when just as good (if not better) can be produced right here at home? We need first, the products to can; then, the plants to process and can the products for the trade. This condition must develop gradually, as it would be unwise for farmers to produce quantities of foodstuffs without some assurance of a market, and it would be equally unwise for business men to equip big processing and canning plants without some assurance that the needed products would be available. So it would appear that the movement must begin with the farmer. He must first produce enough foodstuffs for his family and tenants, with a small surplus for sale, either in its raw state or processed on the farm. When it is seen that there is sufficient surplus available business men can be induced to start small packing plants, which in time will grow until they rival the great packing plants of the sections that have been supplying the Southeast with its canned





foodstuffs for two generations. There should be no wait, however, as regards peaches. After the experience of last fall plans should be made this winter for plants to process and can this great Georgia product on a large scale, and if canners for the trade are slow about taking advantage of this opportunity the peach growers of various sections should band together in erecting plants that will take care of any surplus there may be in this great money crop."

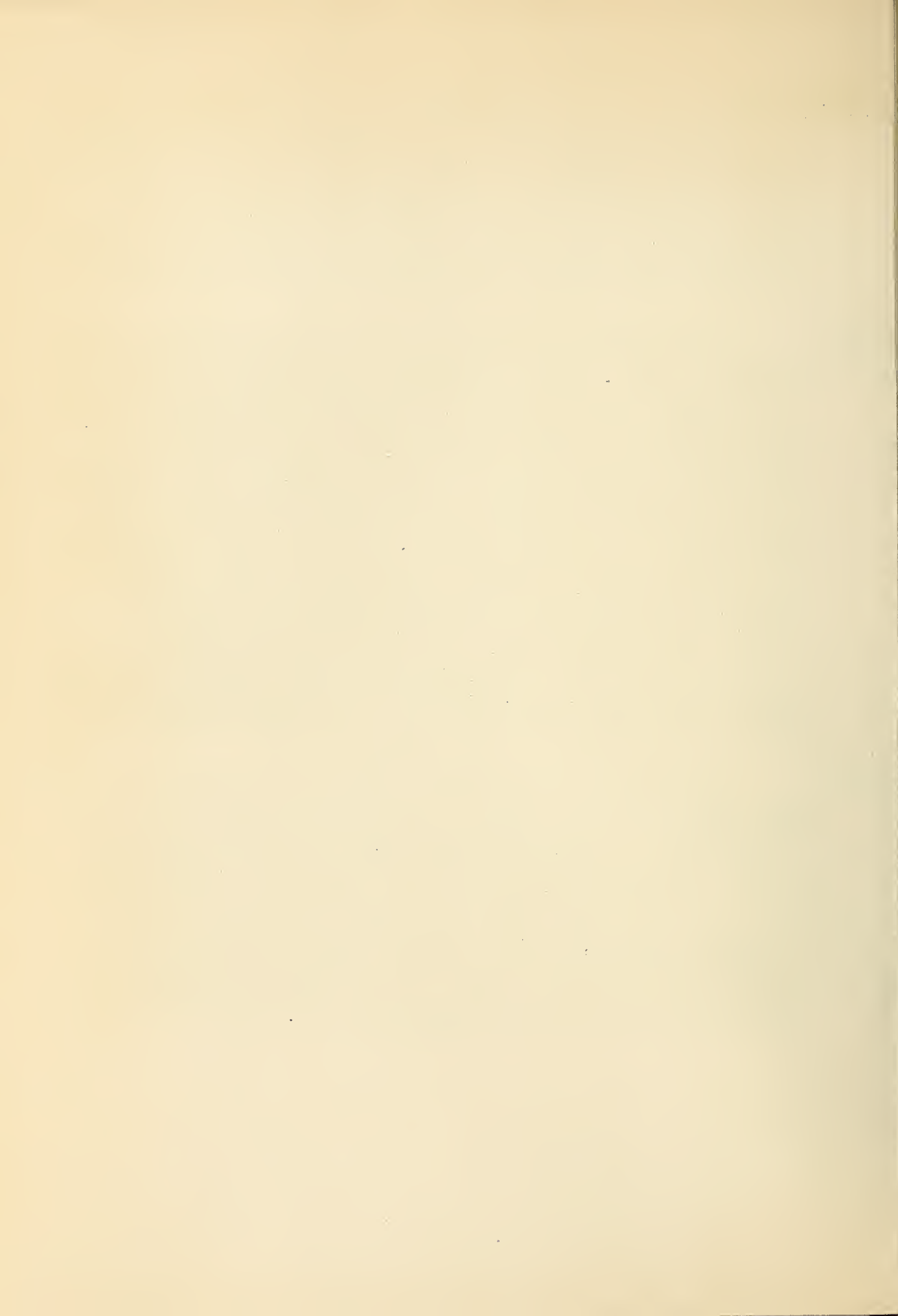
Uruguayan  
Industrial  
Exposition

The Pan American Union Bulletin for January says: "The Uruguay-  
an press announces the opening of a national industrial exposition on  
December 1, 1931. Uruguay is primarily an agricultural and livestock-  
raising country; consequently its leading manufacturing industries are  
closely linked with these two great sources of national wealth. Meat  
packing is perhaps the most important, there being at present four  
large freezing establishments and a number of smaller ones turning out  
jerked beef, canned meats, and other animal products. Other Uruguayan  
industries derived from cattle and sheep raising are tanning and the  
manufacture of shoes, leather goods, and woolen textiles. Uruguayan  
factories are also producing cement, bricks, tiles, flour, enamel wares,  
cotton textiles, soap, furniture, glass, paper, beverages, matches,  
sugar, and cigarettes. A new cooperative textile society has been  
formed in Montevideo under the name Fabrica Uruguaya de Tejidos,  
Sociedad Anonima Cooperativa; its provisional board of directors was  
elected on September 23, 1931. The General Motors Corporation has main-  
tained an assembly plant in Montevideo since 1926. The press announces  
that one of the motor cars assembled at the Uruguayan branch has been  
awarded a gold medal in New York by the engineers of the parent company  
because of the high quality of the workmanship...."

Wholesale  
Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of  
Labor announced that the index number of wholesale prices for the week  
ending January 23 stands at 67.6 as compared with 67.9 for the week  
ending January 16. This index number, which includes 784 commodities  
or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article,  
and based on the average prices in 1926 as 100.0, shows a decrease of  
4/10 of 1 per cent for the week of the 23rd, when compared with the  
week ending on the 16th. Farm products, foods, and the group of mis-  
cellaneous commodities all show a decided downward movement, while  
hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting mater-  
ials, and building materials show an upward tendency, with the remain-  
ing groups showing more or less steady prices.

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VOL. XLIV, NO. 32

Section 1

February 8, 1932.

## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

The press today says: "Moving swiftly to pour its stimulating credit energies into America's economic arteries, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation last night announced a set-up of seventeen regional loan agencies to help carry its power into every corner of the Nation. Officially only 5 days old, the corporation already has made its first definite loan commitment and the Treasury has paid in \$150,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 capital from the Government. G. R. Cooksey, secretary, disclosed the corporation had pledged to take from the Federal intermediate credit bank system all or any part left unsold of \$15,000,000 in debentures to be offered today by the banks, dated as of February 15.

"Following closely the structure of the War Finance Corporation, after which it is modeled, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will put in the regional agencies' hands the receipt of applications. These agencies are to be functioning within a very short time in offices of the Federal Reserve Banks or branches in the designated cities. Others will be added....."

## IMMIGRATION

The Immigration Bureau February 6 announced that 46,217 more aliens left the United States during 1931 than arrived. Included with figures for December immigration were those for the admissions and departures in the calendar year, 1931. Immigrants entering totaled 43,353, and there were 89,570 aliens leaving. During the year immigration decreased 75.9 per cent in comparison with 1930. The decrease from Europe was 91,783, or 78 per cent; from Canada, 31,877 or 77.1; Mexico, 4,234, or 66.4, and from other countries, 9,004 or 60.3 (A.P., Feb.7.)

## VITAMIN B ON MIND'S GROWTH

The New York Times of February 7 reports: "Results of experiments on infant rats, the mothers of which had been fed a diet deficient in vitamin B, suggests the possibility of the importance of that vitamin as a factor in early infancy for the development of mental capacity in later stages of adult life, it was said on Saturday by Professor E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University. He made this assertion in a lecture on the 'Therapeutic Value of Our Present Knowledge of Vitamins,' before the New York Academy of Medicine. The experiments, Doctor McCollum said, have been conducted at the University of Chicago by Drs. Siegfried Maurer and Loh Seng Tsai....."

## ENGLISH COTTON MILL STRIKE

A Manchester, England, dispatch today states that 6,000 men went on strike last Saturday in 22 cotton mills over a wage and working schedule dispute.

## CEYLON TARIFF

A Colombo dispatch today states that Ceylon's 10 per cent tariff on imports was boosted on February 6 to 15 per cent. The duty on machinery was raised from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 15 per cent.





## Section 2

Banking  
Credit

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for February 5 says: "President Hoover's call to Americans to cease hoarding and return their reserve cash to the banks is a great deal more than a pious admonition. It is a great deal better than a glittering generality. Here he points his finger at the weakest spot in the whole business situation, the one most troublesome obstacle to revival of industry. It is the contraction of banking credit, resulting not from bank policy but from the abnormal and misguided action of bank depositors, that holds all business energy under a kind of paralysis.....So long as no common action was taken to break the vicious circle of deposit withdrawal, depletion of bank reserves, enforced calling of loans, sacrifice of bank investments and denial of new credits, the appeals of bankers and industrial leaders against it were of little avail. Now the establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pledges part or all of \$2,000,000,000 of Government resources to the aid of depositor self-control and bank rehabilitation. It is literally a partnership between the Government and the whole body of actual and potential bank depositors in the undertaking to stop the destructive round of fear-inspired deflation. President Hoover is amply justified in insisting that his countrymen 'put their dollars to work, either by conservative investment or by deposit in sound institutions, in order that they may thus return into the channels of economic life.' Unless and until they do this, depression will remain acute. If and when they do it, economic recovery will begin."

Business  
Prophecy

Erik Oberg, writing under the title "It Was in Times Like These...." in Commerce and Finance for February 3, says: "It was in times like these that Andrew Carnegie laid the foundation for what was to become one of the world's greatest industrial enterprises. It was in times like these that Thomas Edison, Alexander Graham Bell, Worcester Warner, and Ambrose Swasey prepared themselves for lives of outstanding usefulness and success. It was in times like these that plans were made to harness the powers of Niagara out of which grew the world's greatest power development. And it was in such times that the first timid experiments were made with the 'horseless vehicle' and ball bearings-- experiments that were the beginning of an entirely new era, not only in transportation, but in the whole aspect of western civilization. It is not in times of smooth sailing and opulent prosperity that men do their most constructive thinking. It is in times like these that ideas spring forth that revolutionize industry. It is in times like these that men and enterprises can prepare themselves for the greater things that the future holds in store. At this very moment scientific discoveries are being made that will open up new avenues of industrial endeavor. The opportunities for men and for business that these new discoveries will create can only be vaguely imagined. The enterprises that will be built upon these discoveries will some day rival in size, importance, and usefulness the greatest of our present industrial enterprises. Way back in the 80's, when Charles Schwab completed a new rail mill for Andrew Carnegie, the farseeing vision and imagination of the great Scotsman for once failed him. Said he: 'The country will never use all the rails you can roll in this mill, Charlie.' Since that time the country has come to use, each year, a rail tonage ten times as great as the rail mill capacity of those days. Today timid men say: 'The



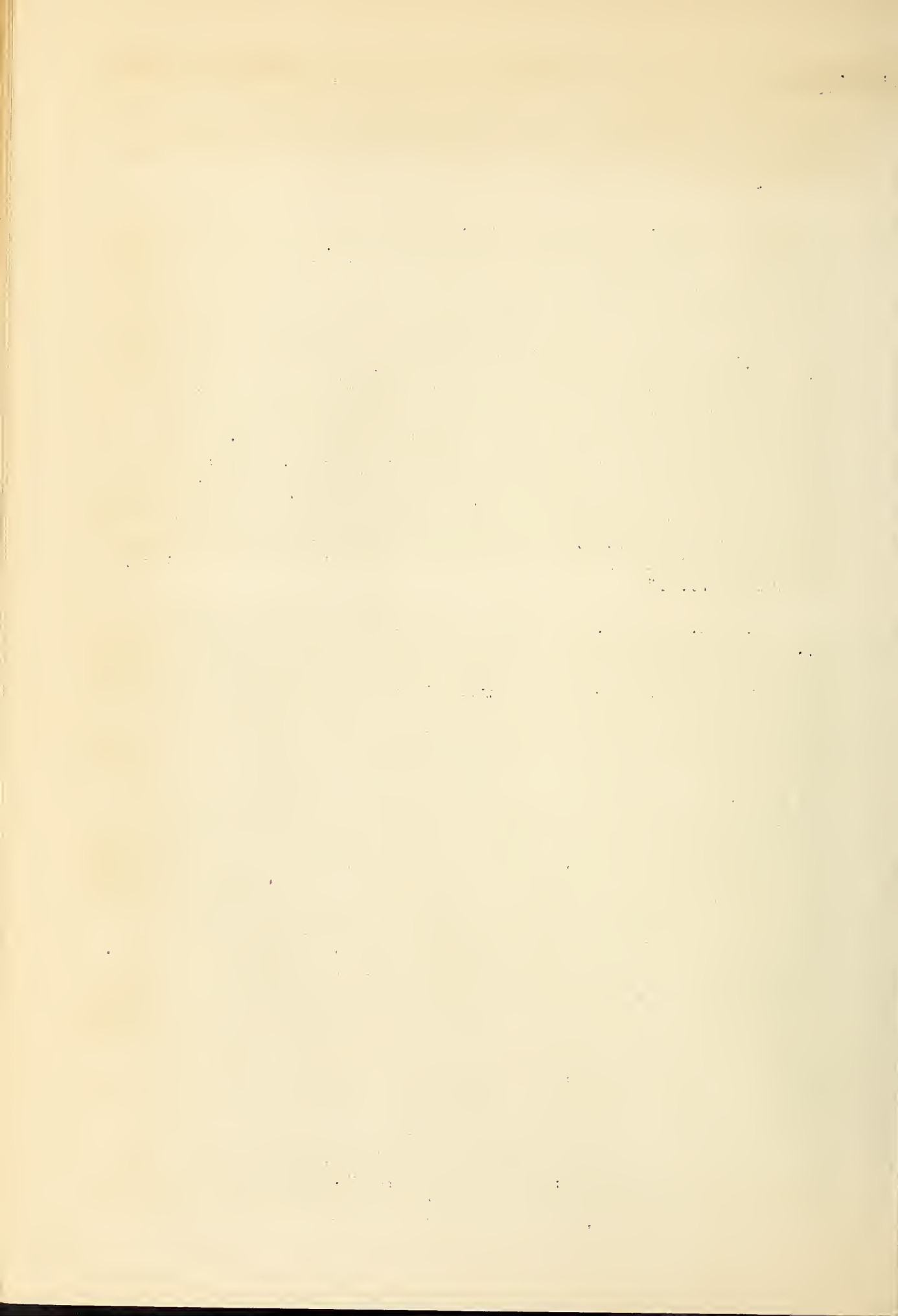
country will never again need all the productive capacity that we have. These men will not have to live very many years to see the present productive capacities inadequate to meet the demands of a reborn industrial era....."

Coville on  
Lafayette  
Park

Dr. Frederick V. Coville and O. M. Freeman are joint authors of an illuminating article on Lafayette Park, Washington, in American Forests for February. The authors call this small park "A Mecca for those who would know trees, brought from the four corners of the earth....." Beside illustrations of the most important trees, the authors present a list of the trees and shrubs in the park and a map indicating the locality of each. The list contains 132 entries. The article opens as follows: "Lafayette Park occupies two city squares just across from the White House in the City of Washington. It contains at the present time ninety-two different kinds of trees and shrubs, probably a greater variety than any other equal area of park space in the city. There are spruces, firs, hornbeams, beeches, magnolias, cherries, ashes, and hollies. It contains four kinds of oaks, five kinds of linden, six kinds of elm, and ten kinds of maple. The park is bordered with the American elm, a tree well known for its large size and the beauty of its outwardly curving branches. An avenue of American elms twenty to thirty feet in width forms an ideal Gothic arch, dignified, beautiful, and impressive....."

Russian  
Conditions

Basil W. Delgass, formerly vice president of Amtorg Trading Corp., in collaboration with Theodore M. Knappen, writes under the title "Financial Collapse Menaces Russian Sovietism" in The Magazine of Wall Street for February. The author says: "Soviet propaganda has zealously striven to make the world believe that the economic crisis has left Russia unscathed. The purpose is to show to the proletariat of the world an object lesson in the vaunted superiority of the Soviet economic system. Also it is desirable to reveal Russia to present and prospective creditors as a rich and dependable oasis of commercial demand in the midst of a world trade desert. Inasmuch as the propaganda seems to have been rather generally accepted it is important that an effort be made to ascertain the truth. That is what I purpose to do in this article. From my years of domicile in Russia and my long service with the Soviet state I consider that I am in a position to interpret the events that are now transpiring in that unfortunate country, and how it is reacting to the confused world economic situation. The finances of Soviet Russia have always been far from stable. Her ability to meet foreign obligations has depended exclusively upon the amount and value of her exports. Russia is entirely without any other form of external credit. She has, of course, no foreign investments, no shipping of note, no income from services rendered other nations; and is absolutely incapable of borrowing abroad, beyond the very expensive short-term credits on current purchases. Being without dependable foreign support and being engaged in a reckless expenditure of the pitifully small national domestic income, it has long seemed to me that it would be only a matter of time until the Soviet economic structure would collapse. However, it appeared, until recently, altogether probable that the Bolsheviks would be able to liquidate most if not all of their current external obligations, provided their purveyors were reasonably

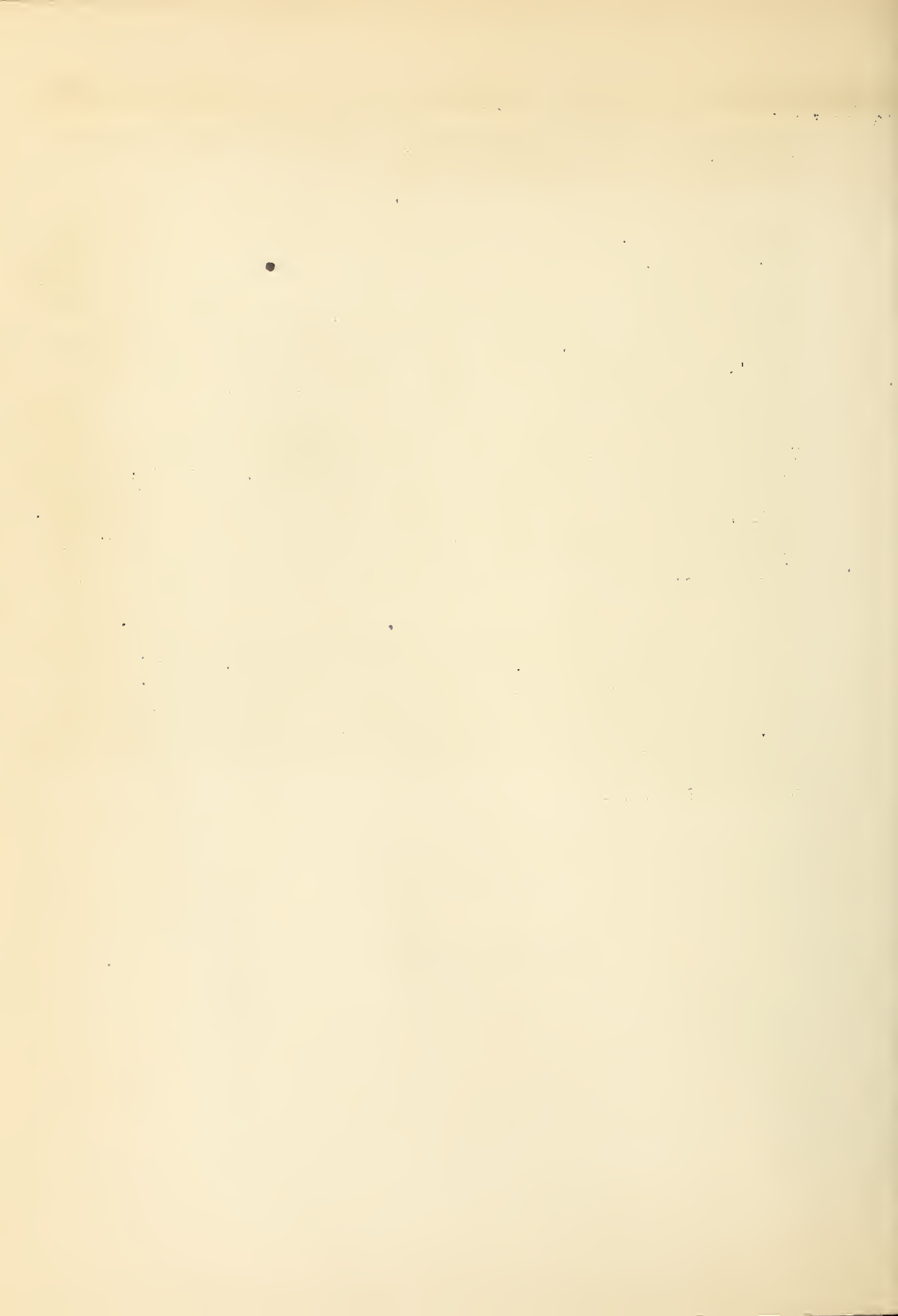




cautious. But that very world economic confusion from which the Soviets have bragged of being independent has resulted in the raising of grave doubts as to this conditional solvency.

"It is my conviction that the Soviet government is partly responsible for the severity of the economic crisis which it has not been able to escape. From my own experience in the Soviet foreign trade service I know that the object of the cut-rate prices made on Soviet exports was political as well as commercial. While it is true that it was economically important to enlarge foreign sales, and that dumping-prices might contribute to that end, the Soviets were primarily eager to smash the world's commercial machinery. They thought that by this price sabotage they could be instrumental in causing economic distress abroad; which would have repercussions that would be favorable to the world revolution, always hopefully envisaged by the Soviets. The main purpose of the Five-Year Plan was and is to arm and otherwise prepare Russia for the external military propulsion of Communism. It was considered, therefore, a wise policy to weaken the capitalistic nations economically while drawing upon their resources for the engines of war whereby they were to be destroyed. Such a program has of course gained Russia only the fear, ill-will, and distrust of the western world. Today she may seek to ally herself with Turkey, Persia and other eastern powers to consolidate Asia against capitalistic Europe but in such accomplishment she may only foster a conflict in which she will be the defender rather than the offender. The threat of Japan in Manchuria may be only a first gesture of a more concerted move against the menace of widespread Communism. This is certainly not what Russia currently desires; for to whatever extent Russian policy may have aggravated the world economic disorder it has, it turns out, made worse the situation within Russia. It is not an exaggeration to say that because of the disturbance caused throughout the world by the economic crisis, it will not be possible to make an entire success of the Five-Year Plan....."

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm  
Products

Feb. 5.---Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: Steers (110-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75-10; Cows, good and choice \$3-4; Heifers (550-850 lbs.), good and choice \$5-6.50; Vealers, good and choice \$7.50-9; Feeder and stocker cattle: Steers, good and choice \$3.25-5.75; Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.), good and choice \$3.60-3.90; Light lights (140-160 lbs.), good and choice \$4-4.25; Slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs), good and choice \$3.25-3.85 (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations); Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down), \$6.50-7.40; Feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.50-5.50.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 70-5/8-73-5/8¢; No. 2 red winter St. Louis 56 1/2¢; Kansas City 51¢; No. 2 hard winter Chicago 58¢; St. Louis 55 3/4¢; Kansas City 51-51 1/2¢; No. 3 mixed corn Chicago 34 1/2¢; Minneapolis 36-37¢; Kansas City 33-34 1/2¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 32 3/4-35 3/4¢; Minneapolis 37 1/2-38 1/2¢; St. Louis 34 1/2-35 1/2¢; Kansas City 34 1/2-36 1/2¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 24-25¢; Minneapolis 25 1/2-26 1/2¢; St. Louis 24¢; Kansas City 26-29¢.

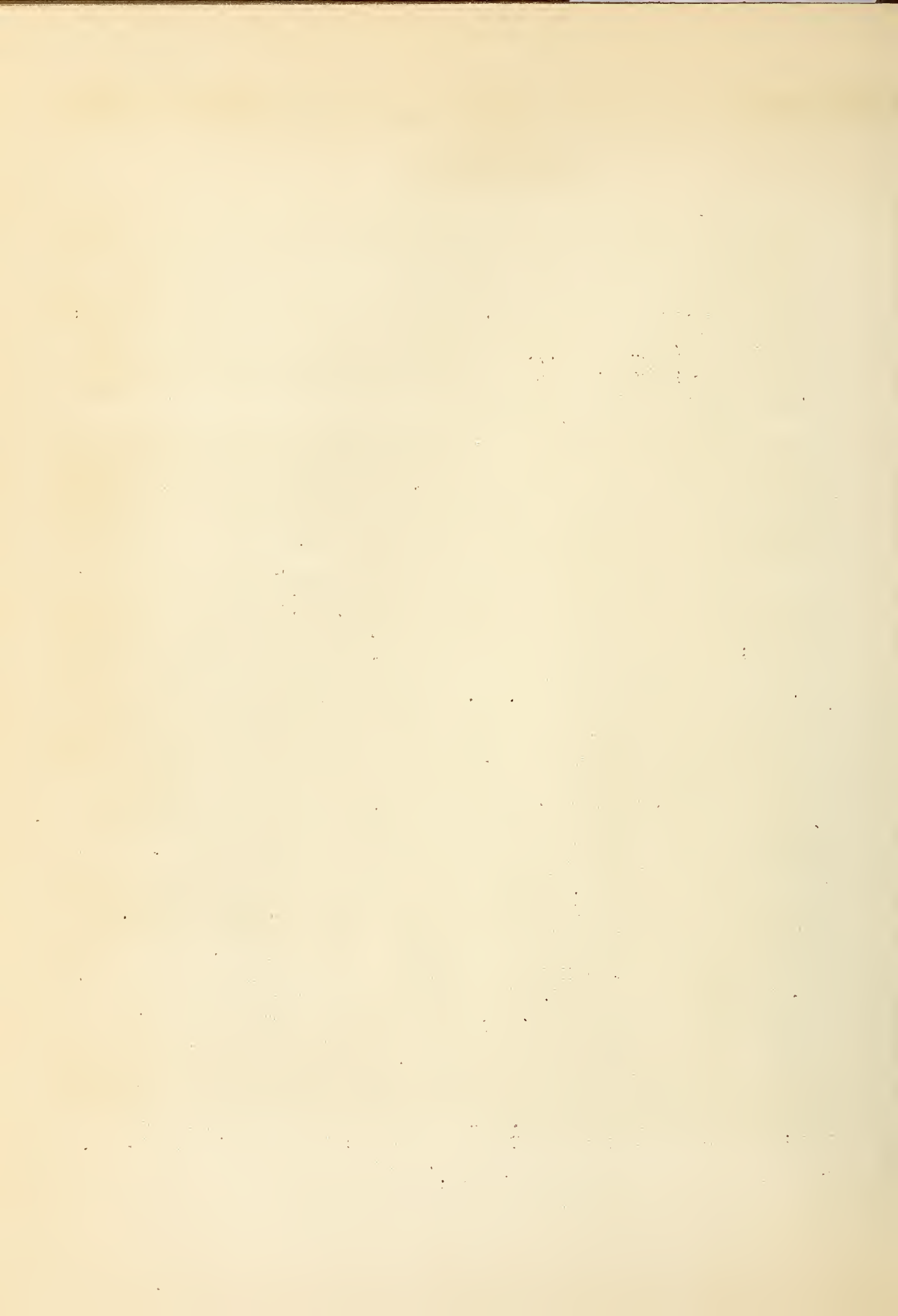
Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.25 per 100 lbs. in city markets; 43-48¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 58-60¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern Yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.75-2.50 per 50-lb. sack in consuming centers; \$2.15-2.25 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; top of \$35 in St. Louis with f.o.b. sales \$10-12 at Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-1.25 per 1 1/2-bu. hamper in the East. Texas Round Type \$1.75-2 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey Type sweetpotatoes closed at 40-85¢ per bu. hamper in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 60-75¢ in midwestern cities. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No. 1, 2 1/2 inches up, 90¢-\$1; Baldwins 85¢-\$1 and Black Twigs 90¢ per bushel basked in New York City; cold storage stock Baldwins 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged at 6.22¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 9.87¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 6.58¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 6.60¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21 3/4¢; 91 score, 21 3/4¢; 90 score, 21 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12-14 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 13-13 1/2¢; Young Americas, 13 1/2-14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Umer-Barry Company quotations) were: Fresh Gathered Extras, 20 1/4-20 3/4¢; Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts, 18 1/2-19¢; Fresh Gathered Firsts, 17-18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIV, No. 33

Section 1

February 9, 1932.

## RECONSTRUCTION

FINANCE CORPORATION With the machinery for making loans from its \$2,000,000,000 fund already in operation, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation yesterday began sending circulars to all institutions and companies eligible for loans under the law, instructing them as to the procedure to be followed in applying for financial assistance, according to the press today. The report says: "Financial institutions were advised that loans made to them 'to aid in financing agriculture, commerce or industry, including facilitating the exportation of agricultural and other products,' would in no case exceed three years...."

"Financial institutions created primarily for the aid of agriculture were exempted from a stipulation that no loans might be made for the purpose of 'setting on foot' or financing any enterprise not undertaken prior to January 22, 1932. Institutions so exempted include agricultural or livestock credit corporations, Federal land banks, joint stock land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks or other institutions financing agricultural operations....."

## KNOX ON

HOARDED MONEY An intensive campaign-- spread nation-wide-- to bring hoarded money back into circulation by "restoring the confidence of Americans in America" was outlined yesterday at the White House by the man who will head it, Col. Frank Knox, of Chicago, according to the press today. He gave the following diagnosis of present difficulties: "Much of our trouble seems to be a national headache induced by eye-strain from looking across the Atlantic. We can't remedy conditions in Europe, but we can remedy them here." The report says: "The Chicago publisher estimated that 92½ per cent of the articles produced in this country are consumed in the domestic market, with only 7½ per cent shipped abroad. 'If necessary,' he said, 'we could toss this 7½ per cent out of the window and still lead the world back to prosperity. If once we restore confidence at home, 90 per cent of our troubles are over.'....."

## THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

An Associated Press dispatch today from Geneva says: "Solemn warnings that the failure of the disarmament conference would bring about a world disaster were issued yesterday by the spokesmen of Great Britain and France, but they differed about the way to safety. Sir John Simon, British foreign secretary, said reductions in arms were needed. Andre Tardieu, French war minister, averred that international peace must be guaranteed by converting the League of Nations into a strong military power....."

## WHEAT RELIEF BILL REJECTED

The House agriculture committee yesterday rejected the Senate bill providing for the distribution of 40,000,000 bushels of Farm Board wheat to the needy, according to the press today.

# THEORY

The first part of the theory is the definition of the system. The system is defined as a set of elements which are connected by a set of relations. The elements are represented by nodes and the relations by edges. The system is then represented by a graph. The graph is a set of nodes and edges. The nodes are represented by circles and the edges by lines. The graph is then used to represent the system. The graph is a set of nodes and edges. The nodes are represented by circles and the edges by lines. The graph is then used to represent the system.

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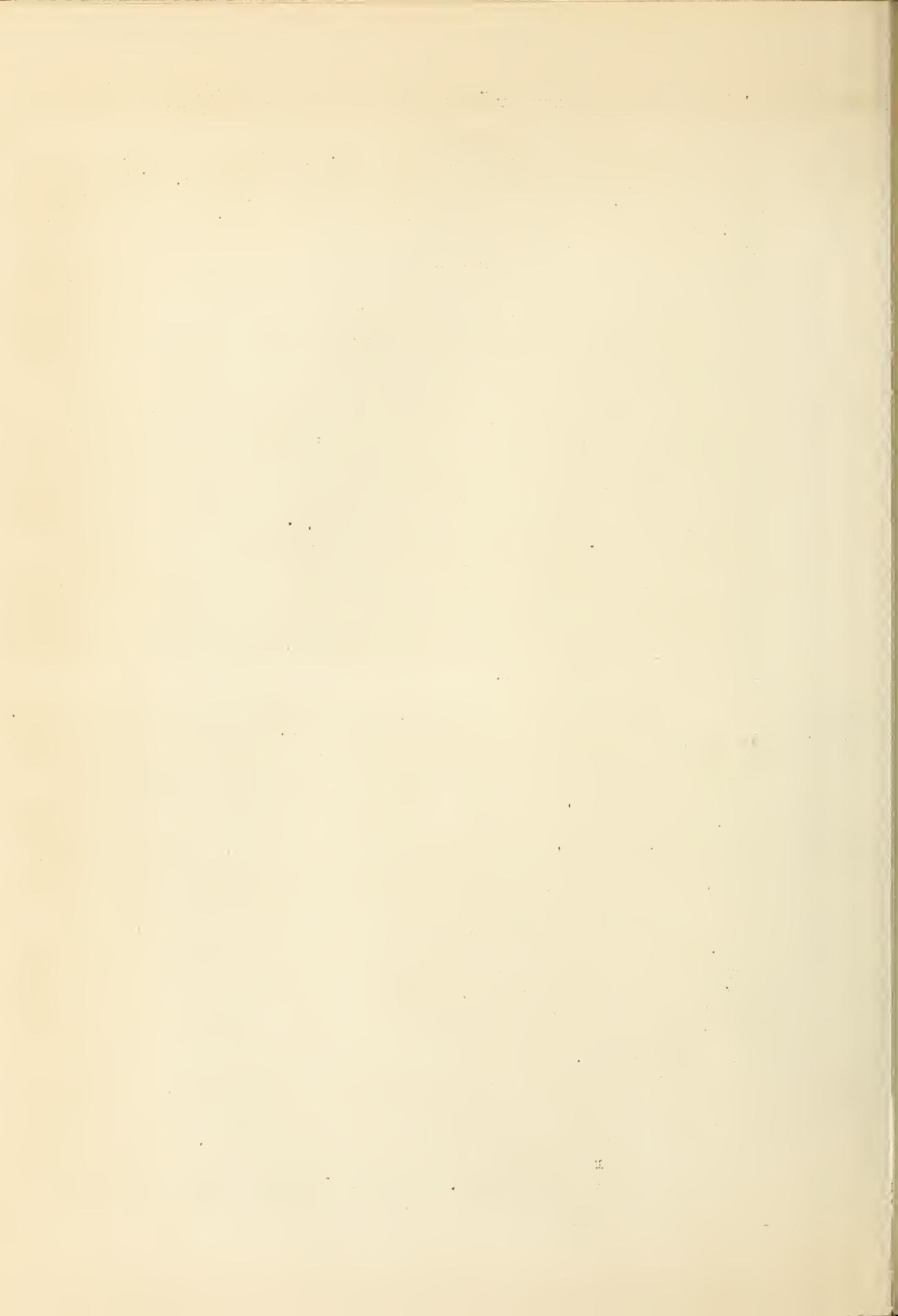
## Section 2

British  
Premier  
on Agri-  
culture

The Scottish Journal of Agriculture for January contains the following "Message" from Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald: "No industry has been more severely hit by the present world depression than agriculture; indeed, the inability of agricultural communities to sell their produce profitably and therefore to buy manufactured goods in the usual quantities is one of the major causes of all our troubles. This background of world collapse does not make the solution of our own agricultural problems very easy, but the Government is fully alive not only to the economic importance of the industry, but also to the vital necessity for a prosperous and progressive countryside as a basis for a healthy, well-balanced national life. Its policy has to be thought out in the light of two governing considerations. We must maintain the balance of the Budget, and, therefore, we can not in this time of stringency be generous with public money; and we must also maintain the internal purchasing power of the pound, and we can not therefore contemplate any measures which would raise appreciably the cost of living. The Government, however, has already proved conclusively its anxiety to help agriculture, and its readiness to do all it can, subject to these limiting conditions, to help our own producers of foodstuffs to get a larger share of the home market. We shall do our best to help both farmer and farm-worker; and I would appeal to them in turn to do their best for the prosperity of their own industry. As far as the quality and quantity of production go, many of our farmers are second to none in the world but there is obvious need for better organization and closer cooperation on the marketing side....."

Business  
Prophecy

Franklin Hobbs, economist, Central Republic Bank and Trust Co., Chicago, is quoted in Commerce and Finance for February 3, as follows: "No man knows what the future holds in store. Our best laid plans often go awry. However, if we laid no plans, we would do no business, and accomplish nothing. The great similarity in the fundamental conditions obtaining at the close of the 1884 depression, and those same conditions at the present time, offers more than a hint that the five-year period now beginning may measure up fairly well with the period 1886 to 1890. At the close of 1885, foreign trade was still declining; business failures were numerous; the silver question was being agitated; the iron and steel industries were showing very slight improvement; there was the beginning of a revival on the stock exchange; commodity prices were very low; bond prices were improving; industrial stocks were picking up a little; and money was easy. That was the picture at the close of 1885, and that was the picture at the close of 1931. The period 1932-1936 is also indicated by the fundamentals to promise a business volume comparable to 1925-1929, with lower peaks and more shallow dips and with three mild recessions in place of the five experienced in the 1925-1929 period. The summer lull of 1932 may be more pronounced than that of 1925. And so we have two periods of five years each which may be used to judge the normal outlook for the coming five years. Barring the unforeseen, the era 1932-1936 should fall somewhere between the era 1886-1890 and the period 1925-1929. Business is made by man. Five years of good business are just ahead of us if we determine to make them five good business years."





Farm and  
Home  
Leaders  
Honored

A statement issued by Extension Editor of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin says: "For more than 20 years the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin has followed a unique and original custom of conferring each year honorary recognition upon a small group of people who have rendered signal service to agriculture and homemaking in this State and Nation.....Five who have contributed generously and unselfishly to the development and improving of farming and homemaking were honored in this manner on the evening of February 1. Those so honored were James Christian Hanses, of Dane County, Wisconsin; Alexander Legge, of Chicago, Illinois; Arthur J. Glover, of Jefferson County, Wisconsin; Vera C. Rehnstrand, of Douglas County, Wisconsin; and Michael J. Wallrich, of Shawano County, Wisconsin....."

Insolvencies  
in 1931

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle for February 6 says: "The many troubles of an economic nature, financial and otherwise, which the country suffered through the whole of 1931, and even the greater part of 1930, and which continued right up to the opening of 1932, have had as an accompaniment an exceptional number of business failures. In every way the effect of these conditions was most disastrous. Measured by bankruptcies, they disclose a record far in excess of any previous number, going back over a period of two generations or more. The compilations prepared from the records of R. G. Dun & Co. show 28,285 mercantile defaults in the year just closed, involving a total of indebtedness amounting to \$736,309,102. This takes no account of the many bank failures reported last year, with exceptionally heavy liabilities. The nearest approach to the failure record of last year was that for the year 1930, when 26,355 mercantile insolvencies were recorded, for \$668,283,842 of indebtedness. During the three years prior to 1930 the number of defaults was about 23,000 in each year; also, in 1922 the number was about the same. In the first year of the European war, 1915, there were 22,150 similar defaults. With these exceptions the number of such disasters has been below these figures in every year reported."

Southern  
Construc-  
tion

An article on "Southern Construction Projects" in Manufacturers Record for February 4 says: "A brief summary of construction activity for the first month of 1932 reveals the extent and diversity of such work under way and in prospect in the South. Engineering, construction and building work awarded and proposed during January, as shown by news items published in the Manufacturers Record and Daily Construction Bulletin, was in excess of \$55,000,000. While this is below similar totals for the corresponding months of former years, and despite conditions in industry generally, new plants are being established and old plants expanded for the production of a diversity of products in the 16 States from Maryland to Texas....."

Sugar

An editorial in Facts About Sugar for February says: "Unless all present signs fail production will shrink still further during the coming twelve months. Nowhere, unless possibly in the Soviet Union, is there a deliberate purpose to expand output, while in many quarters measures that have been found effective in reducing production are to be continued and in certain cases new efforts are being exerted toward the attainment of the same objective. Japan is a case in point. Plans



formulated last year to halt the expansion of the Formosan crop are expected to show results this year. A communication addressed to the International Sugar Council by Japanese sugar interests places the probable output of the coming season at 649,700 long tons, a decrease of about 140,000 tons. While extraneous considerations may obscure temporarily the progress toward restoration of a balance between supply and demand, while political activities affecting sugar or questions concerning the maintenance or abandonment of regulatory undertakings may distract attention from underlying conditions, it is inevitable that in the course of time the movement toward the elimination of excess stocks will make itself felt and will find reflection in a changed estimation of values in the world's important markets."

Upper Atmos-  
phere  
Explora-  
tions

Nature (London) for January 23 says: "The exploration of the upper atmosphere by means of sounding balloons equipped with apparatus for measuring pressure, temperature, and sometimes humidity, has been pursued to an increasing extent during the past twenty years, in the hope that this may lead to an understanding of the causes of the cyclones and anticyclones that are of such importance in governing the day to day variations of the weather. In Great Britain W. H. Dines showed that there is high positive correlation between pressure and temperature at any level between about 2 km. and 8 km. W. Van Bemmelen found a somewhat similar relationship for the upper atmosphere over Java, the principal difference being that the largest coefficients found there were not so large as those found for the British Isles, while they occurred higher up, between heights of about 8 km. and 16 km. S. Gopal Rao has now given an analysis of 185 soundings made at Agra in 1925-29, and compared the results with those obtained by Dines and Van Bemmelen (India Meteorological Department).....The correlation coefficients for winter show a variation with height that agrees more nearly with the results of Dines, with the difference that the positive correlation disappears at 13 km. instead of 11 km. The variation of these for the summer monsoon, on the other hand, agrees fairly well with that for Java. It appears that adjustment to conditions normal for a given latitude takes considerable time, considering that when the air supply to India is tropical, as happens at the height of the summer monsoon, conditions are found there such as are normal to a place near the equator. The gradual extension of such statistical inquiries to new regions is obviously desirable, and it is greatly to be hoped that the forthcoming Polar Year of arctic research may result in high latitudes receiving attention."

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Feb. 8: Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: Steers (1100-1500 lbs.), good and choice \$6.75-9.75; Cows, good and choice \$3-4; Heifers (550-850 lbs.), good and choice \$5-6.50; Vealers, good and choice \$7-8.50; Feeder and stocker cattle: Steers, good and choice \$3.25-5.50; Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.), good and choice \$3.45-3.75; Light lights (140-160 lbs.), good and choice \$3.65-3.90; Slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.), good and choice \$3-3.50 (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations); Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6-7; Feeding lambs, (range stock) medium to choice \$4-5.25.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 69-7/8-72-7/8¢; No. 2 red winter Chicago 56<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-57¢; St. Louis 56<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; Kansas City 50<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-53¢; No. 2 hard winter St. Louis 55<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 50<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-51¢; No. 3 mixed corn Chicago 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-34<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; Minneapolis 35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-36<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; Kansas City 32<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-34<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; Minneapolis 37-38<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; St. Louis 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-34¢; Kansas City 34-35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 23<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-24<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; Minneapolis 25-1/8-26-1/8¢; St. Louis 23<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-28<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢.

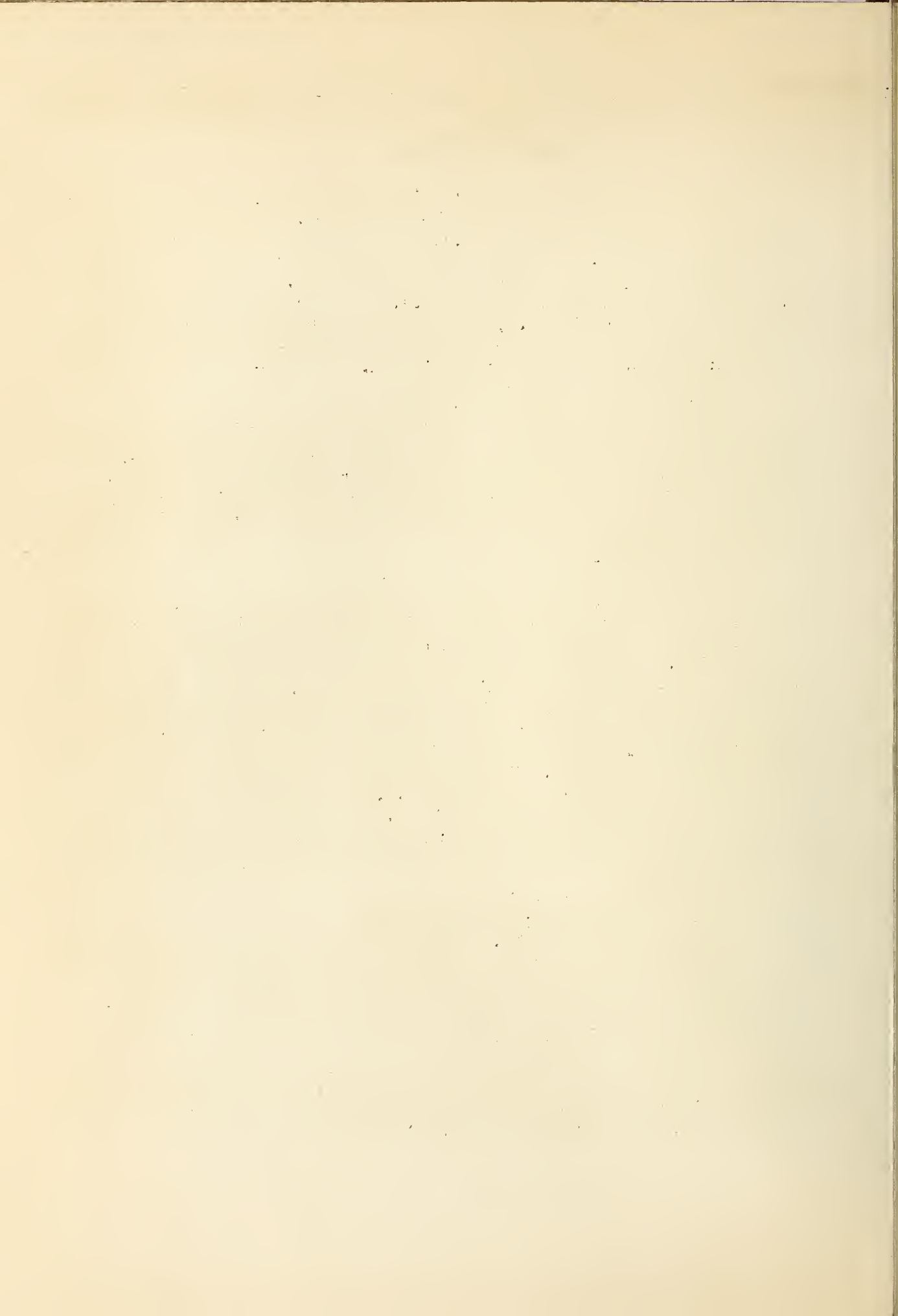
Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Maine closed at 90¢-\$1.10 per 100 lbs. in the East, top of \$1.25 in Cincinnati and 43¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55-60¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$6.50 per double-head barrel in New York City. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions \$1.75-2.50 per 50-lb. sacks in consuming centers with f.o.b. sales \$2-2.15 at Rochester and a few \$2-2.10 at West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; top of \$25 in Cincinnati; \$10-12 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-1.25 per 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round Type \$1.75-2.25 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York McIntosh apples, No. 1, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches up, \$1.50-2; Spys \$1; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-1.12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; Baldwins 90¢-\$1 and Wealthys 75-90¢ per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage stock, Baldwins 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; 91 score, 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; 90 score, 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12-14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢; Single Daisies, 12<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; Young Americas, 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-13<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urnner-Barry Co. quotations) were: Fresh Gathered Extras, 19<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-20<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts, 18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-19¢; Fresh Gathered Firsts, 17-18¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points to 6.23¢ per lb. On the same day last season the price was 9.84¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 6.60¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 6.62¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIV, No. 34

Section 1

February 10, 1932.

## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE COR- PORATION

The press today states that a suggestion that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation issue for public subscription a given amount of its Government guaranteed debentures of small denominations with the double purpose of providing the corporation with funds and bringing hoarded money out of hiding, is being considered by the administration and Government fiscal officers. The report says: "Meantime, applications for corporation loans continue, and a railroad report showed the need of the carriers for a part of the corporation's \$2,000,000,000 resources. Issued by the Bureau of Railroad Economics, maintained at Washington by the railroads, it disclosed that class one roads in 1931 had a net railway operating income of \$531,095,960, or a return of 1.98 per cent on their property investment. The net railway operating income for 1930, the report said, was \$884,856,141, or a return of 3.36 per cent on the property investment...."

## DIRECT RELIEF ASKED

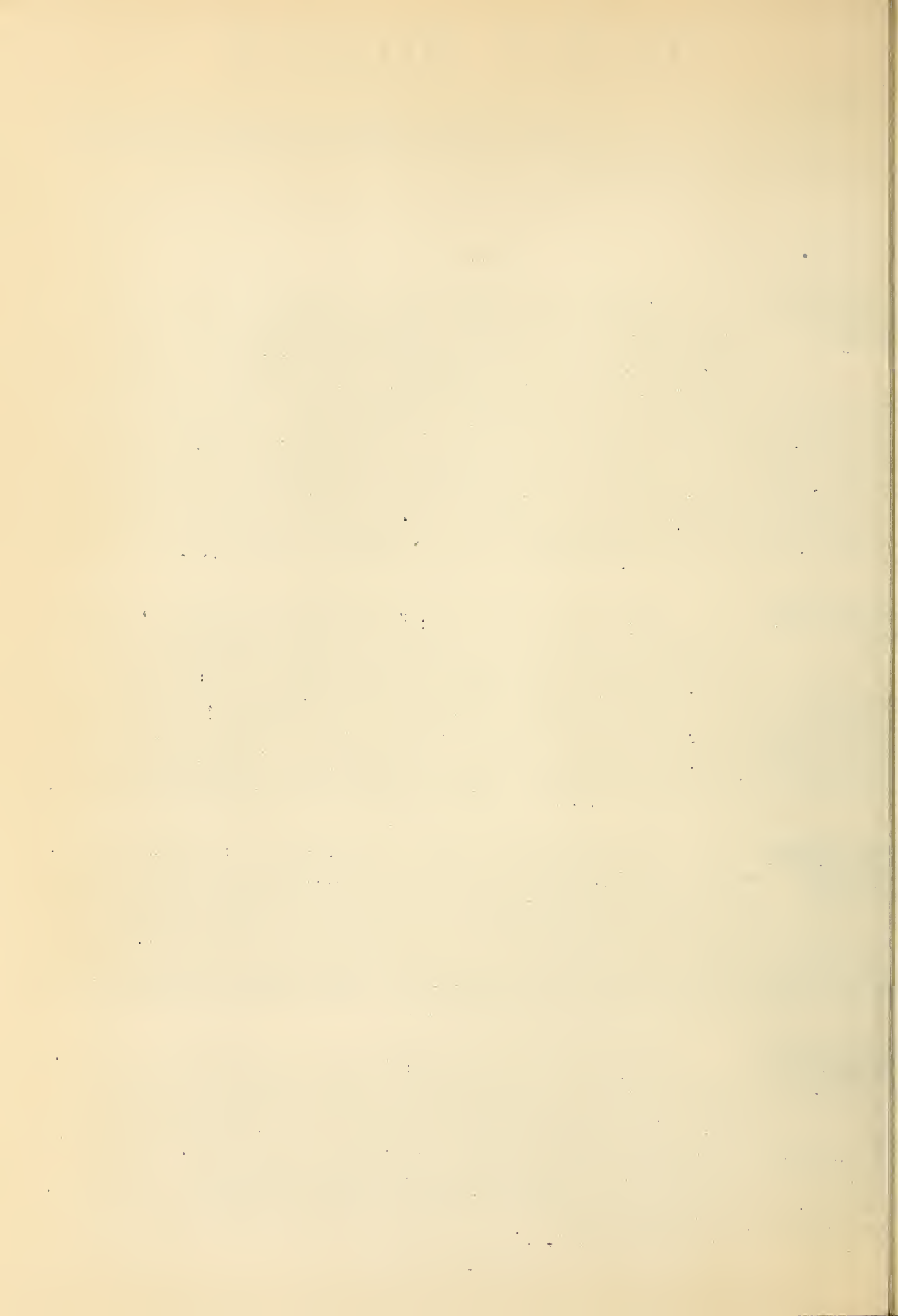
The press today says: "Organized labor carried a demand for Federal relief for the unemployed direct to President Hoover and Congress yesterday on the eve of a Senate vote on the controversial issue. Proclaiming the existence of a 'real national emergency,' 100 labor leaders, headed by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, asked for enactment of the La Follette-Costigan bill to appropriate \$375,000,000 to help the jobless. The delegation, constituting an unusual concentration of federation officials and executives of affiliated unions, presented their demands to Mr. Hoover, Vice President Curtis and Speaker Garner..."

## GIBSON OFFERS DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

A Geneva dispatch today says: "America's nine-point program of disarmament, including an ..... indorsement of the principle of budgetary limitation on expenditures for war supplies, was presented before the disarmament conference yesterday by Ambassador Hugh Gibson, acting chief of the American delegation....The American points generally were considered as a constructive contribution to the concrete plans placed on the conference table by War Minister Andre Tardieu of France and by Sir John Simon, British foreign secretary...."

## ITALY'S FINANCE

A Rome dispatch says: "The measures of financial reconstruction adopted in America were preceded, though on a smaller scale, by the similar establishment in Italy of a reconstruction fund to aid endangered banks and industries. In Italy strong efforts were made to exclude the possibility of any progress of monetary inflation such as might endanger stability of the lira, owing to the scarcity of gold reserves. It is considered that in America far less danger of inflation existed. In any case, Italian opinion is that the effects of credit inflation could be merely temporary and ephemeral..."





## Section 2

Business  
Situation

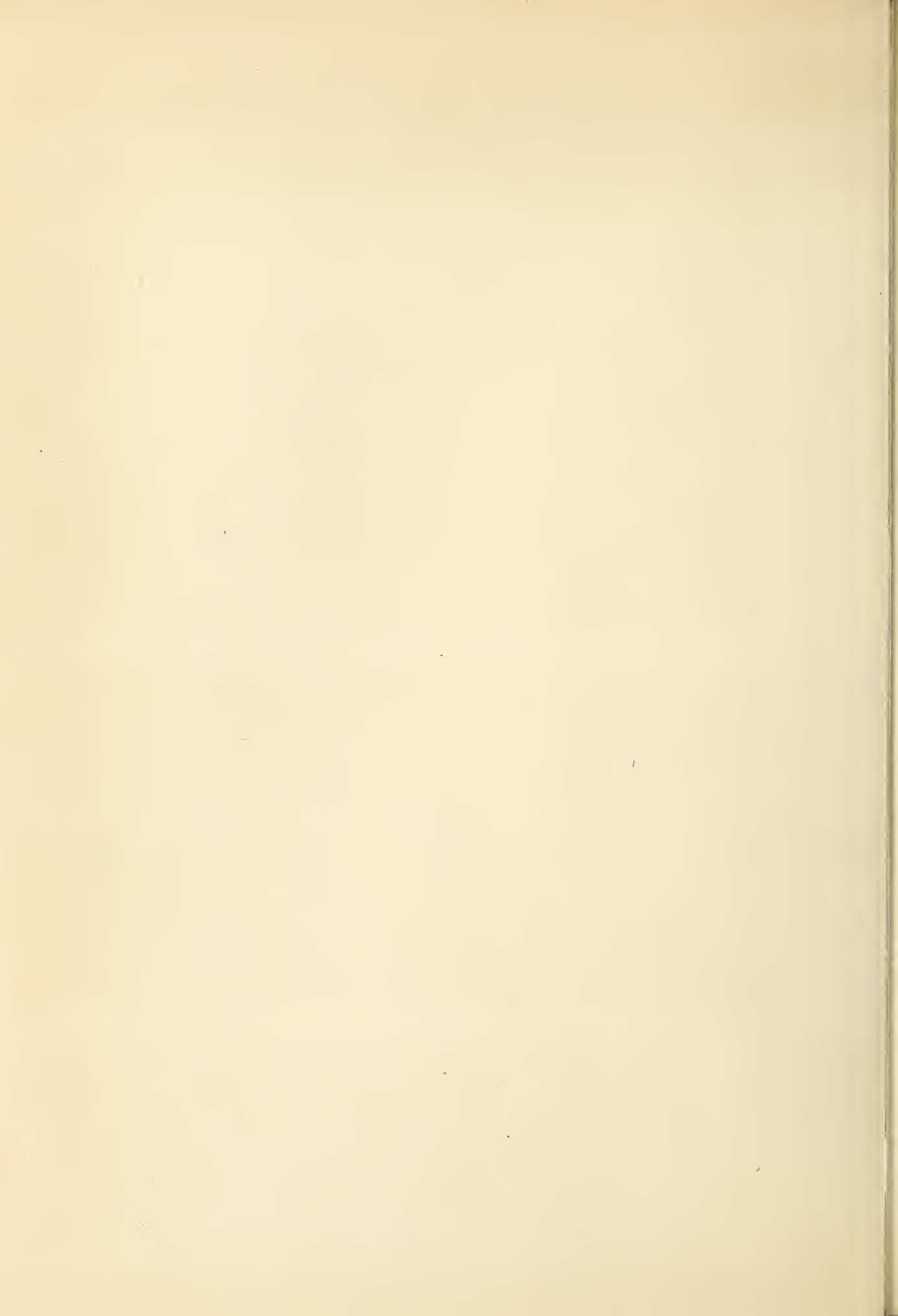
The Business Week for February 10 says: "On balance the level of business activity shows signs of slight weakening as the second month of the year starts. In only a few lines--steel, shoes, textiles, automobiles--have there been any indications of the usual spring stimulus so far, and these have been mild. Steel production of late has slackened slightly; carloadings and electric power production still show no improvement; commodity price averages have slowly sagged since the outset of the year. It is difficult to see how drastic reductions in purchasing power of construction and railroad workers can be expected to increase activity in these two basic industries; and the indifferent response of securities markets shows that they also have their doubts on this score. Although the amicable outcome of railroad labor negotiations should supply a more solid basis for the bond market, the day when wage cuts were considered a bull-point for stocks has probably passed. All eyes are now on the Reconstruction Corporation as it commences its attack on the crucial credit problem, and as the President appeals to the country to cooperate in checking deflation by halting hoarding. The retarded rate of bank credit contraction and bank suspensions in recent weeks is an encouraging indication of favorable effect of the administration's efforts on confidence. Business revival and stabilization in security and commodity markets now depend altogether upon the success with which this strategy stems and turns the tide of credit liquidation during the next few months."

Canadian  
Livestock  
Export

An editorial in Ontario Farmer for February says: "...Canadian livestock breeding has now reached the point where more registered animals are exported than imported. For years Canadian breeders in establishing their herds had to import a large number of breeding animals from the older herds of Europe. They are still importing. But today they are able to pay for their imports and have a substantial balance to the good from sales of Canadian breeding stock to buyers in other countries. And they are making these sales through the reputation their animals have established in the countries to which they have gone. But why send these choicely bred animals out of the country when there is so much to be done in raising the average quality and productive capacity of the herds we have at home? This is the question always asked whenever this valuable trade is mentioned. The answer is that these highly bred animals are now being produced here in numbers that the home trade will not absorb at the prices buyers in other countries are willing and able to pay. There is little danger to the Canadian livestock industry in this export trade...."

Engineers to  
Create  
Jobs

The New York Times of February 4 says: "Unemployment is being cut down, public-works projects aggregating many millions speeded, and plans to stabilize work in industry are going into effect in many parts of the country as a result of the efforts of fifty-two committees of the American Engineering Council, according to a progress report made public yesterday by William S. Lee, president of the council. The engineers are cooperating with industries, States and municipalities, chambers of commerce and other trade bodies, Federal agencies, including the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief, and civic and



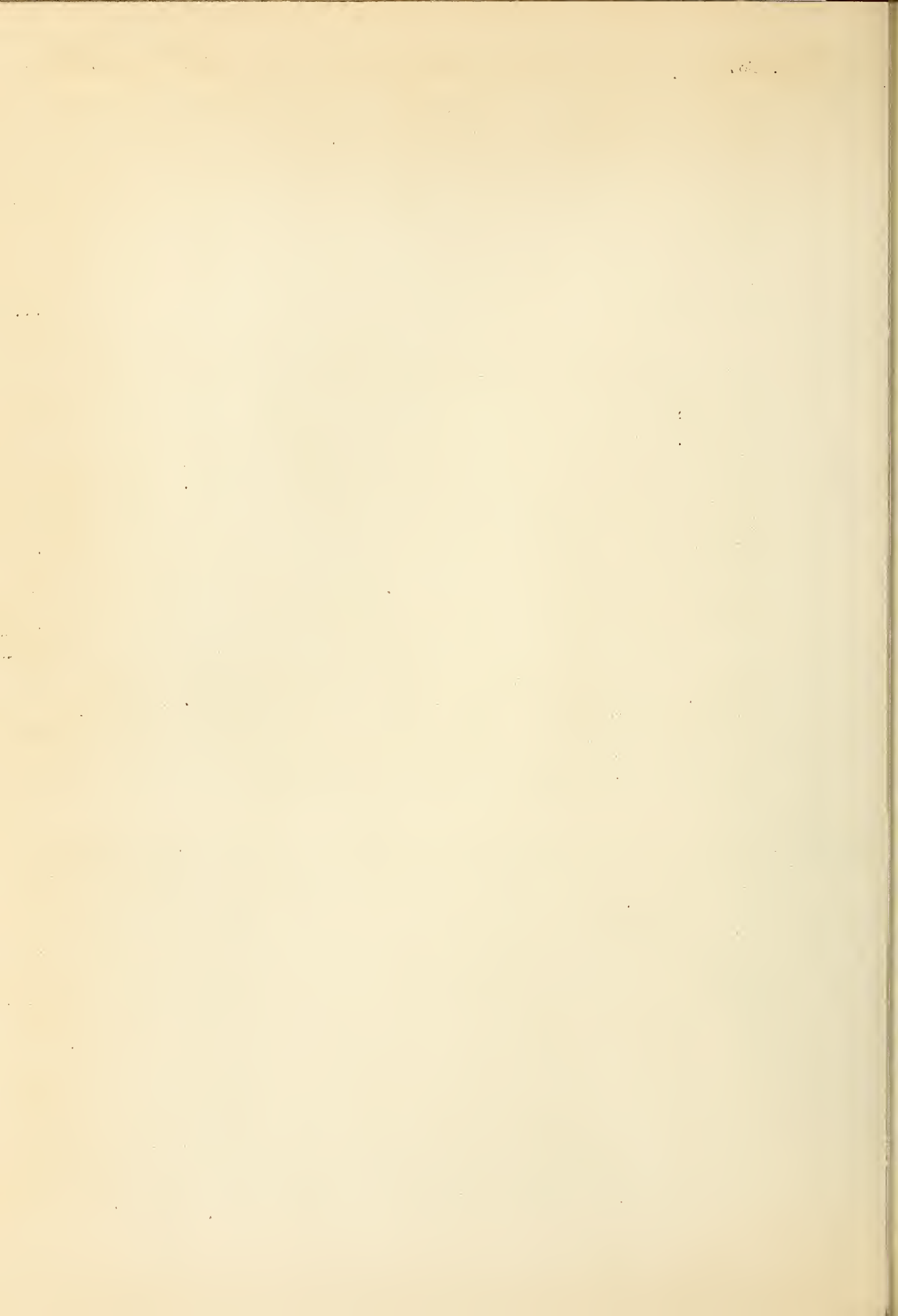
service organizations. Coordination of relief activity has been accomplished in scores of cities and towns, spread work programs have been fostered in factories, highway improvement has been stimulated, and budget studies to encourage sound municipal and State financing have been made. Thousands of industrial plants have been surveyed, according to the report, and new policies to expand business, to effect operating economies, and to prevent the further discharge of workers have been shaped....While opposing the dole, the engineers are active in behalf of Federal legislation which, the report says, 'will be of great significance to the employment of engineers in years to come.'..."

#### Family Relief

The average monthly expenditure for general family relief in 1920 in 30 American cities was \$23.83 per family under care, according to a report on Family Welfare by Glenn Steele just issued by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. The amounts ranged from \$7.91 in Omaha to \$37.94 per month in Springfield, Mass. Only 8 cities gave their needy families more than \$20 a month, while in 4 cities relief on the average was less than \$10 a month. In 18 cities the average amount paid each family per month ranged from \$10 to \$20. In computing these averages size of family was not taken into consideration. When general family relief, mothers' aid, veterans' relief, and aid for the blind are included, tax funds provided 76 per cent of the money given, while 24 per cent came from private contribution, according to figures for 31 cities. Considering only general family relief, which bears the major part of the burden of unemployment relief--and excluding relief to special categories such as the aged and widows--68 per cent came from public and 32 per cent from private funds in 34 cities. In six cities (Canton, Cleveland, Kansas City, Lancaster, New Orleans, and Washington) there were no public departments providing general family relief in 1930. Although the aggregate relief per family under care paid by public departments was higher than that given by private agencies, \$26.77 as compared with \$20.24, with Detroit eliminated from the calculations the reverse was true.

#### Farmers and Business

The Progressive Farmer Ruralist for February 1-14 says:"...A dollar spent now is likely to buy more than a dollar spent later on. One leading southern power company even conspicuously advertises this prediction: 'The dollar you spend now is worth \$1.50. The dollar you save now is worth 75 cents.' We would not go so far as that, but to every reader who has surplus money, we would say this: Now is the time to make really needed improvements, to buy the things you know you should have, and to make investments that you expect to make sometime... And if you need to buy land or a home, there are opportunities everywhere never before offered and never again likely to be surpassed. The man who has money would do well to invest it while it will buy most. In the second place, we should like to stress the fact that even folks who haven't money can do a lot to start business moving by doing everything they can by barter. A dentist reported a day or two ago that one farmer had furnished him turkeys to pay a bill, another cream, another manure for his garden. We have just heard of another farmer who bought some land by agreeing to pay, not cash with its present uncertain value, but 750 bushels of soybeans each year for five years. Advertisements





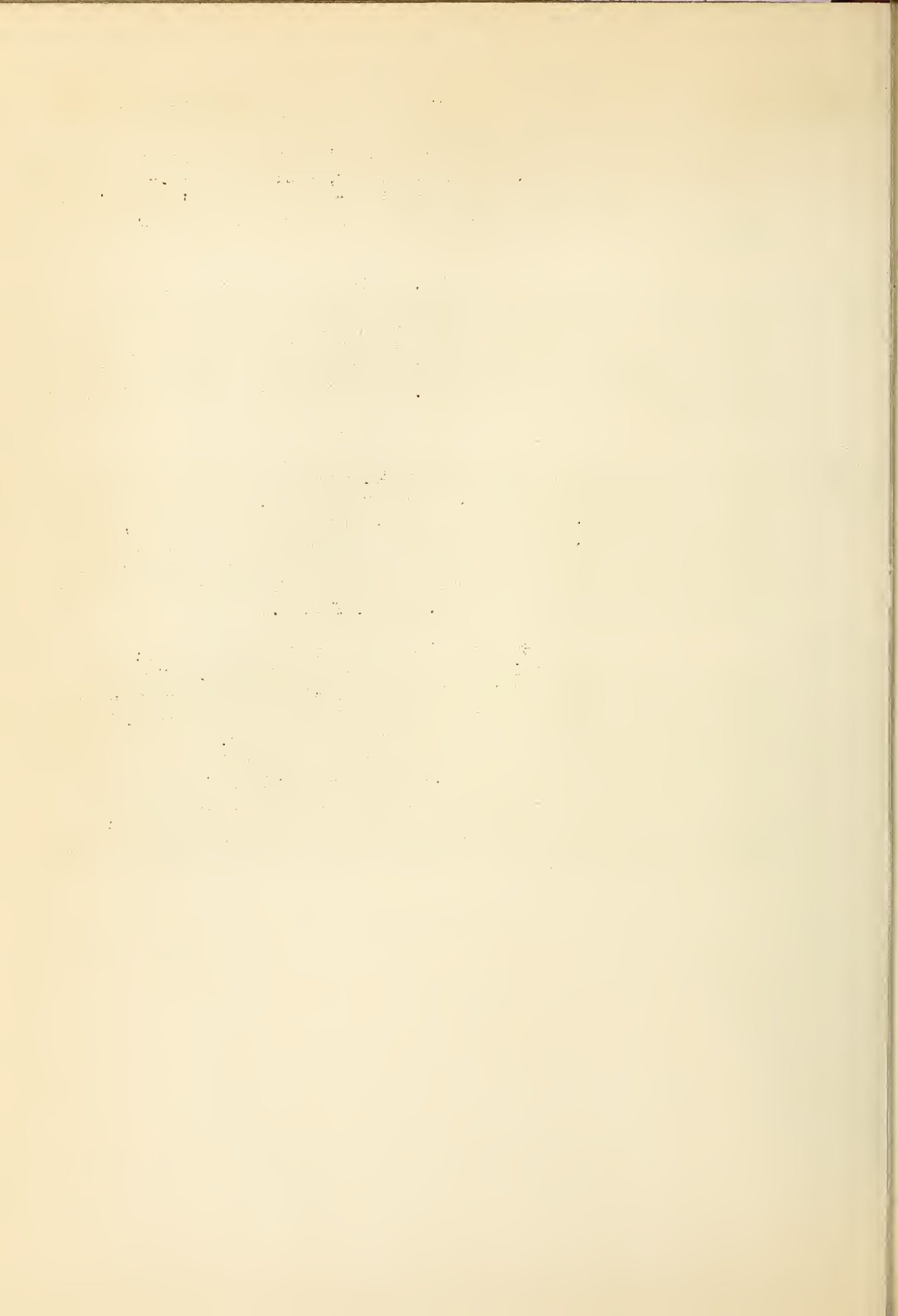
in local papers and in farm papers announcing exchanges you are willing to make--livestock, feed, seeds, machinery, equipment, etc.--might start a lot of business moving. Some counties we know have a 'farmers' exchange' day at the courthouse--bringing all sorts of things ready for swapping....."

**Psittacosis in New York**      The New York Times of Feb. 8 states that three cases of psittacosis, the victims of which were proved to have had contact with parrots which had been boarded at a certain New York pet shop and which were subsequently found to be infected with psittacosis, were recently reported to the New York State Department of Health by the Health Department of New York City. One of the cases was an attendant at the shop.

**San Francisco's Bird Population**      San Francisco had a bird population of 11,249, including members of 87 species, last December 20, according to the annual census of the Audubon Association. California gulls, with 5,066 members seen during the day, led other species. Two California herons, three sharp-shinned hawks, three red-breasted nuthatches, and four slender-billed nuthatches were among the rare species included in the count. The check was made through observers stationed for eight hours at various strategic points in the city. (Press, Feb. 9.)

**Wool Market**      The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for February 6 says: "The market is a bit slower this week than it was in January. Fine and half blood wools have been in chief demand, with the latter grade most keenly sought. Medium wools are firm but in less eager demand. Woolen wools move moderately well at generally steady prices. Foreign primary markets have been very firm and in Australia and New Zealand a bit higher, apparently on account of Japanese war-buying. London closed with values very firm, especially on fine crossbreds. Demand for women's wear fabrics is continuing moderately good, although men's wear lines are still rather slow. The piece goods market is hardly so active and rather spotty."

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# Section 5 MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm Products

Feb. 9.—Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 69  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 72  $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 51 to 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 57¢; St. Louis 54¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 50 to 51¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 35 to 36¢; Kansas City 32 to 34¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 38¢; St. Louis 33 to 34¢; Kansas City 34 to 36¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 23 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 24¢; Minneapolis 24  $\frac{5}{8}$  to 25  $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 25 to 28¢ (Nom.)

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3 to \$4.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.50; vealers, good and choice \$7 to \$8.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50 to \$3.80; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.25 to \$7.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.25 to \$5.50.

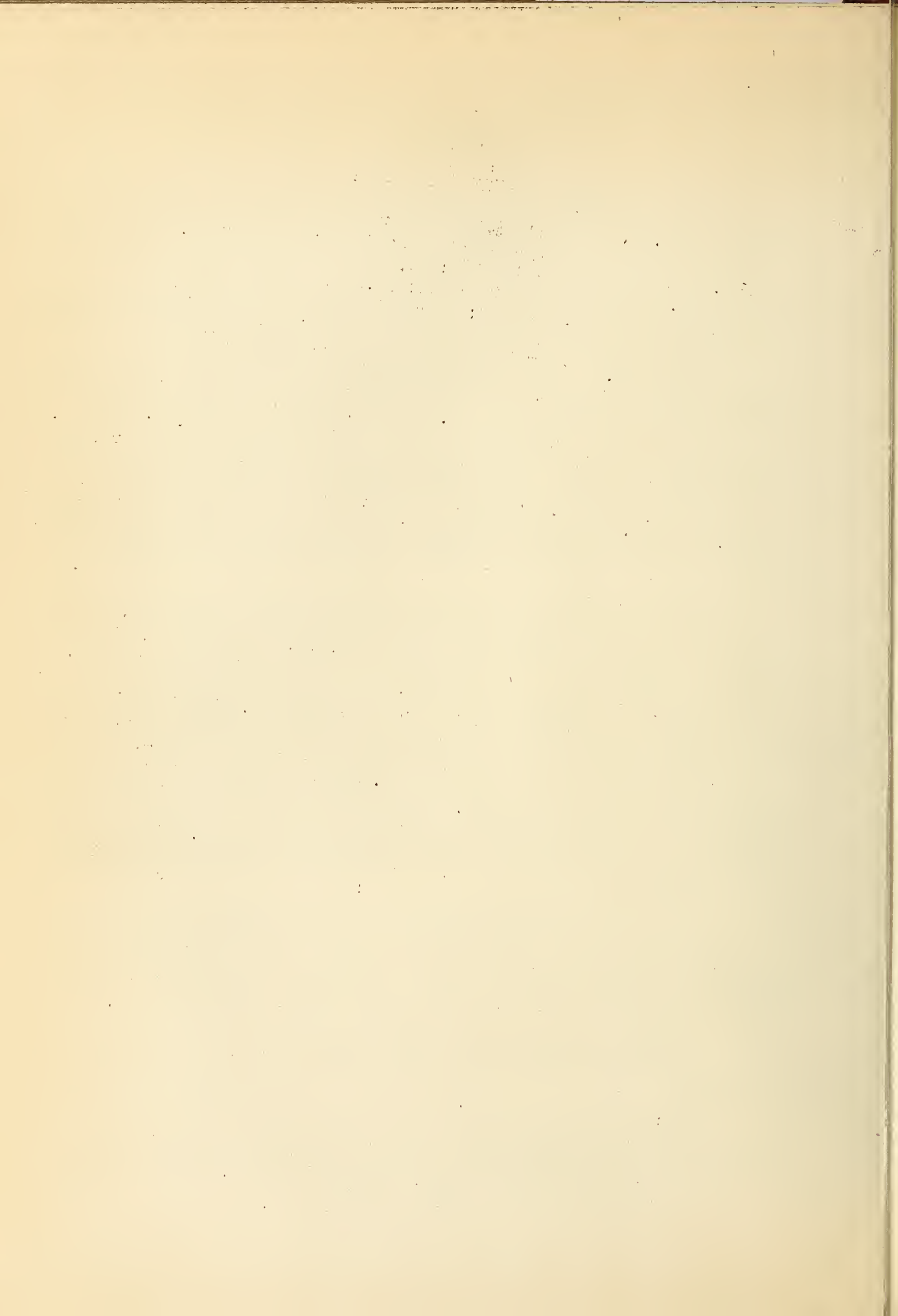
Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly 43¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; mostly 55¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions \$1.75-\$2.50; \$1.60-\$2.15 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage closed at \$17-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-\$1.35 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.25 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1 f.o.b. Lower Valley Points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes 40¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 60¢-75¢ in midwestern cities. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches up, 70¢-93¢; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins cold storage stock 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in nine designated markets (New Orleans, holiday) declined 4 points to 6.15¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the average of ten designated markets stood at 10.01¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 6.55¢ (New Orleans, holiday.)

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22¢; 91 score, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 14¢; Single Daisies, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13¢; Young Americas, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Fresh Gathered Extras, 20 to 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 19¢; Fresh Gathered Firsts, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIV, No. 35

Section 1

February 11, 1932.

## BANK CREDIT ACTION

The press today says: "Development of a powerful financial machine based on revolutionary changes in the Federal Reserve System and designed to stimulate credit through a possible increase of \$2,500,000,000 in the currency was decided upon at a non-partisan conference of Democratic and Republican leaders called at the White House yesterday by President Hoover. Bills will be introduced in Congress today to drastically liberalize the rediscount authority of the reserve banks to make eligible billions of dollars in paper not eligible under present regulations, and for the effective use in the creation of credit of hundreds of millions of dollars of 'free gold' of the Reserve System. The bills will be introduced by Senator Glass of Virginia, and Chairman Steagall, Democratic chairman of the House banking and currency committee. ..."

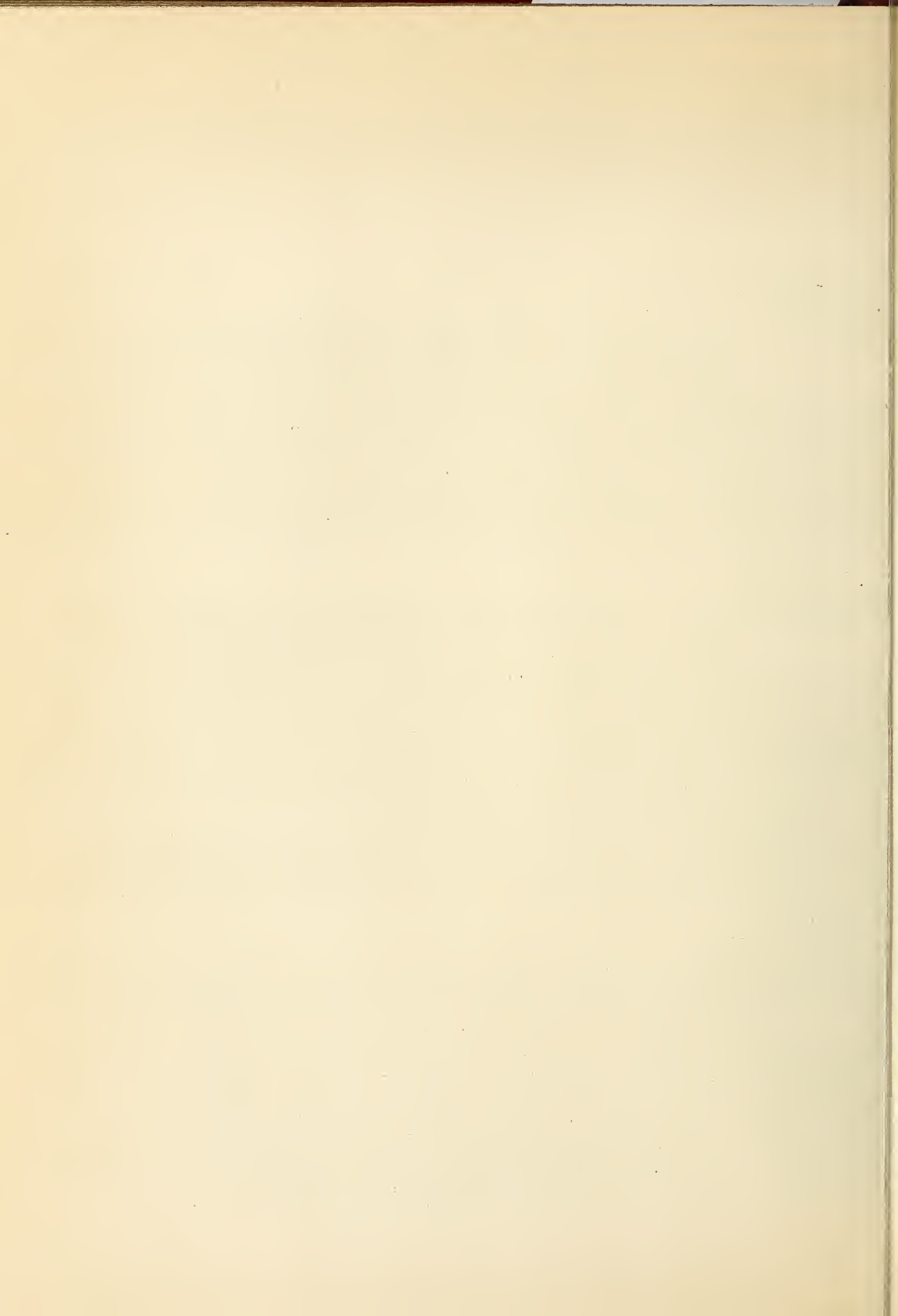
## THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

A Geneva dispatch today says: "All the great powers have now laid their cards on the disarmament conference table. Great Britain, France, the United States, Germany, Italy and Poland have stated their cases. Today it will be the turn of Russia and Belgium. Out of these six program speeches which have been delivered it is possible to see in some measure in what direction the conference is moving. There are two distinct platforms. Great Britain and the United States stand together, with the support of Italy and Germany, for the abolition of such purely offensive weapons as submarines, bombing planes, gas and bacteriological means of warfare and for the abolition or special restriction of tanks and heavy mobile guns. All are agreed on the protection of civilian populations.

"France, with so far Poland beside her, is seeking the establishment of a comprehensive system of security and mutual aid from which these abolition steps may follow as a natural consequence. In the French scheme these purely offensive weapons would be removed from national control and placed under that of the League of Nations...."

## DR. ABBOT INVENTS PERIODOMETER

The press today reports: "A periodometer, or 'brass brain,' capable of solving with more accuracy than human calculators the problems presented by the curves of natural processes in space and time has been invented by Dr. Charles G. Abbot, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. According to its creator, the machine, which is designed to find and evaluate periodicities in a long series of observations, such as those of daily variations in the radiation of the sun or of daily differences in weather over periods of years, is quite simple in comparison with most mathematical machines, and can be operated by a person without training in mathematics. One principal use of Dr. Abbot's machine will be to study the variations from average climate which make up the changes of weather, and if possible find regularities in the variations which will make them predictable long in advance...."



## Section 2

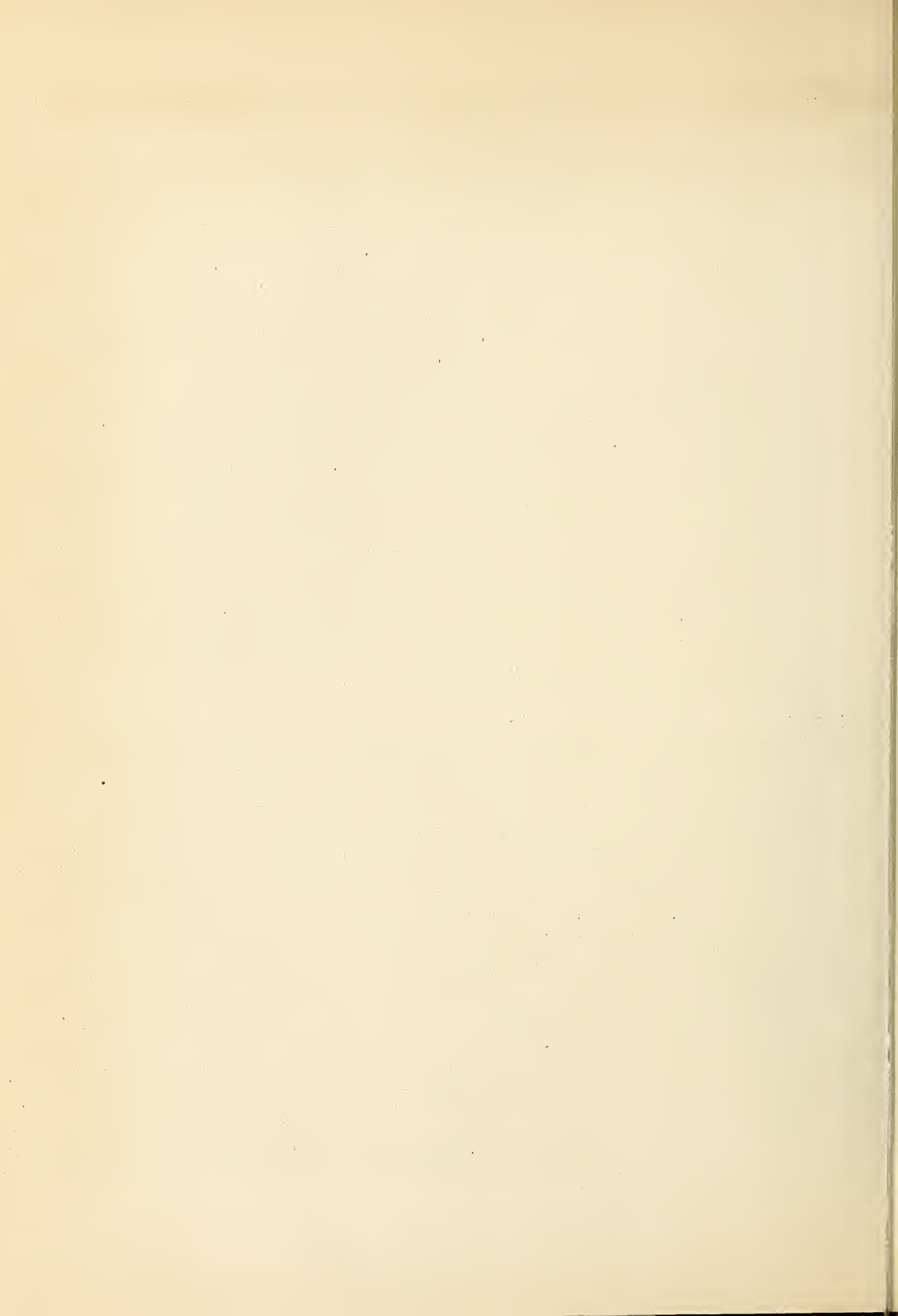
## Business

## Conditions

Since the first of the year a moderate quickening of activity is noted in the reports on retail trade and by the sensitive weekly indexes of industrial production that are corrected for the seasonal trend, says the current issue of the American Bankers Association Journal in its monthly discussion of business. "Although the improvement is not impressive in size, there is reason for confidence in the fact that the business world is now taking a clearer and more realistic view of its problems than for years back," the Journal says. "Clearing away the debris of the year 1931, in the form of operating losses, inventory losses, commercial failures, bank closings, bond and stock depreciation, unemployment, etc., has brought business face to face with actual conditions. Numerous steps to remedy the trouble and to restore an equilibrium on the lower level of prices now prevailing include, first, the efforts of the government to free frozen credits and to care for the maturing obligations of the railroads, also to economize in expenditures and to balance budgets; secondly, the recognition on the part of manufacturers and merchants that production must be balanced with current demand, that operating costs must be cut and purchasers must be attracted by the appeal of exceptional values; and thirdly, the cooperative attitude of labor as expressed in its willingness to accept reductions in wage scales in the interest of wider and more steady employment. Declining prices have been an influence retarding the making of contracts in commodities for more than two years, but an analysis of the price movement by individual items will show that the decline in raw materials has practically ceased."

Farm Wages  
in Scot-  
land

The Scottish Farmer for January 23 says: "The Department of Agriculture for Scotland this month issued a statement of the wages of farm workers in Scotland at Martinmas, 1931. The information, which is tabulated, shows the approximate average cash wage paid to different classes of workers in the various counties and districts, the estimated value of the perquisites and allowances and the estimated total weekly remuneration paid. The following are the cash values that the department has placed upon the allowances and perquisites:-- Meal, 16s per cwt.; milk, 1s per gallon; potatoes, 5 pounds 10s per ton; house, 6 pounds a year; coal, 35s per ton; board and lodgings for single men, 14s per week; bothy accommodation, with attendance, 9 pounds, and without attendance, 6 pounds per year; keep of cow and followers, 10 pounds per cow per year. In preparing the statement of wages the department has applied these values uniformly throughout Scotland. While they may not accurately represent the values in any given district, the department believes, from the information available, that they give a fair representation of average values for the country as a whole. Probably the value of 6 pounds a year placed on a house is an under-estimate in certain districts where the class of cottar house is above the average. On the other hand there are cottar houses that would probably be considered dear at 6 pounds. The department's tables show the wages paid to grieves, married and single ploughmen, and married cattlemen, shepherds and orramen."





Frozen  
Fruits

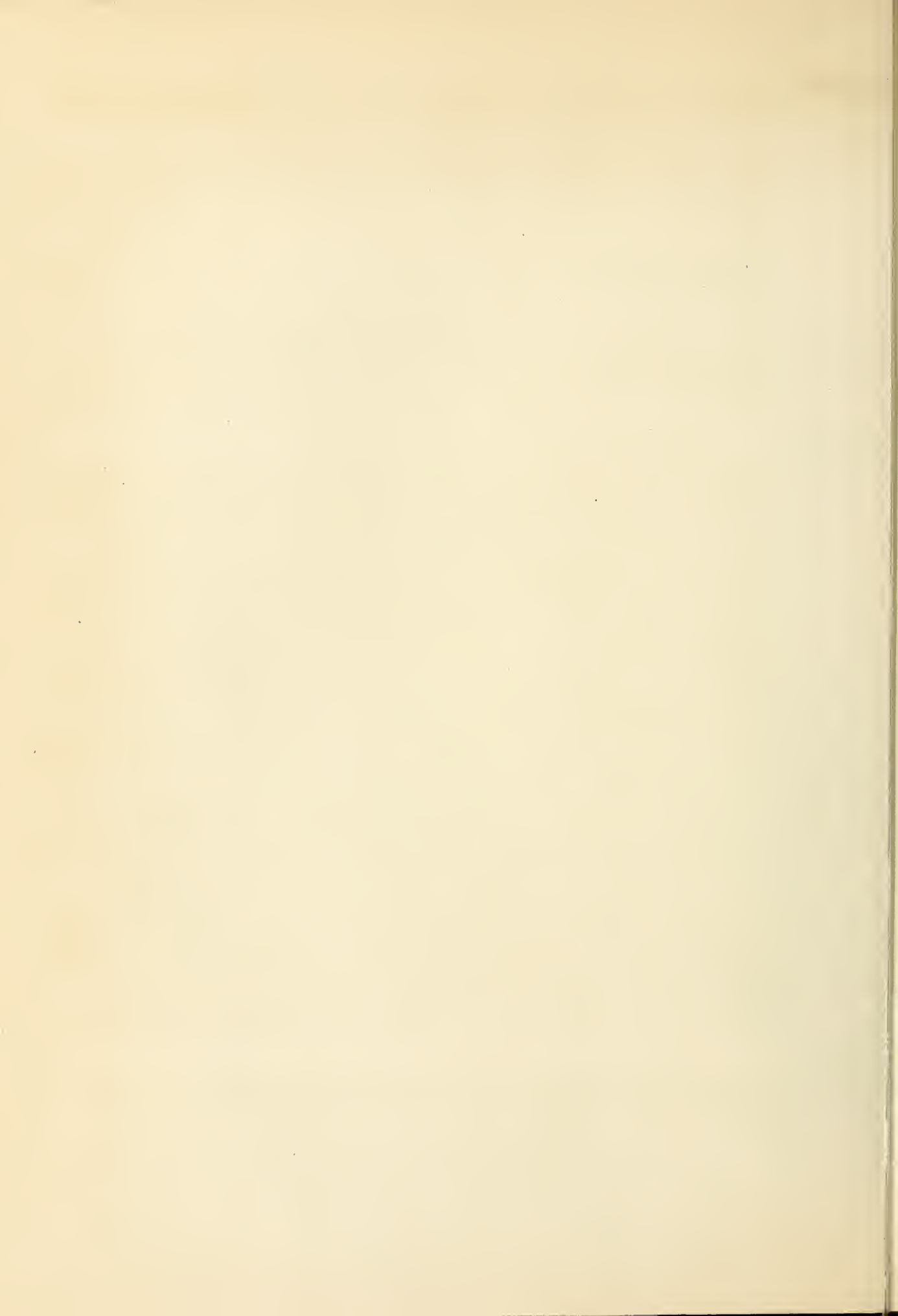
Rosanne Amberson, writing on "A Forward Step in Frozen Fruits" in The Forecast for February, says: "Frozen fruit pulps--frozen orange slices, grapefruit hearts and frozen pineapples slices--a variety of frozen fruit juices--within a year the homemaker may confidently look for these new additions to the frozen foods family. Yes--this business of successfully freezing foods moves on apace. And not only do modern refrigeration processes promise us an endless variety of finely flavored foods, the year round, but they are actually saving thousands of dollars worth of raw materials which might otherwise go to waste. Frozen fruit pulps are a concrete example of scientific conservation....Naturally the saving of ripe fruit represents real money, to both fruit grower and canner. It also means more and better flavored fruit for the customer. And here is quite an important point..."

Meteorology  
and Health

The British Medical Journal (London) for January 23 says: "Boswell tells us of Johnson that he had, until very near his death, a contempt for the notion that weather affects the human frame. 'I never felt any difference upon myself,' he said, 'from one kind of weather rather than another.' Johnson would be gratified to have discovered how far his opinion was substantiated by modern meteorology, as expressed by Dr. G. C. Simpson, director of the Meteorological Office, in his address to the Section of Physical Medicine of the Royal Society of Medicine on January 15. Doctor Simpson at least seemed to hold the view that very many of the effects ascribed to the weather are psychological rather than physical. The weather is a subject peculiarly liable to the fallacy whereby, if the origin of a particular effect is not obvious, something unknown or mysterious is invoked as the cause. Changes of barometric pressure, said Doctor Simpson, are ordinarily so slow as to have no effect on health....Of the three factors--temperature, humidity, and wind--concerned with changes of body heat, wind is of the greatest importance. It is wind, in Doctor Simpson's view, which determines whether a climate is bracing or relaxing. The health resorts on the south coast have much the same mean temperature in exposed places, but they vary in the amount of protection they afford from the wind; the exposed resorts are bracing, while those sheltered by cliffs, so that the wind does not blow right across where the visitors promenade, are relaxing. Doctor Simpson declared that the ozone contained in the air of towns, especially industrial towns, is probably higher than that in the air of the sea coast. As for fog, it was difficult to see why a clean fog should be accounted unhealthy. The air was no different after a fog was formed, and there was no more water in a cubic meter of the same air. Dirty fogs, of course, were a different matter...."

Silk Con-  
sumption

That low prices can stimulate consumption even in times of depression appears indicated by the fact that deliveries of raw silk to American mills in January constituted a record for that month in recent statistics. American mills took 58,793 bales in January. As mills have been consistently running along with relatively low stocks, the larger takings are ascribed to stimulated consumption, rather than to efforts to build up inventories. The declining price of silk has made profitable operations difficult in many cases, but the enlarged volume is held likely to improve conditions in the trade once a stabilized price level is attained. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce, Feb. 4.)



Vitamin B  
Milk

The Medical Journal and Record for February 3 says: "It has been reported from the Pennsylvania State College that the digestive value of milk irradiated with ultraviolet light gives a cod liver oil effect without the cod liver oil taste. The research has been conducted by A. K. Anderson, Ph.D., professor of physiological chemistry at the Pennsylvania State College. The vitamin tests by Dr. Arthur G. Davis of Erie, Pa., have shown that the vitamin D content is increased sixteen times when the milk is irradiated; the vitamin A, on the other hand, is lowered to about 14 per cent. The digestive process shows a slight speeding up during the early stages of digestion with this irradiated product...."

Wheat and  
Flour Ex-  
ports

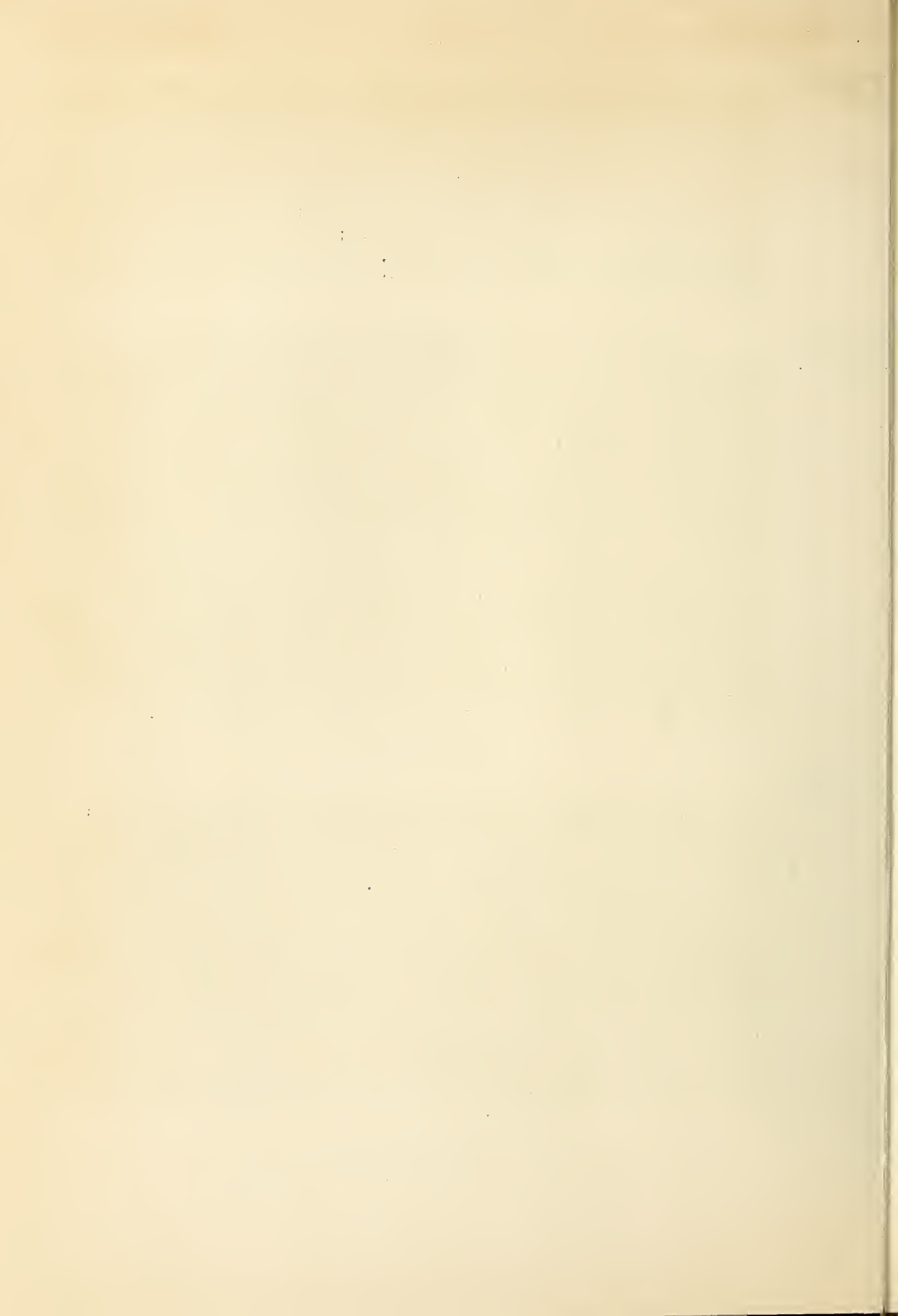
An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for February 9 says: "Department of Commerce has announced that the value of wheat and flour exported from the United States in 1931 amounted to \$84,232,000. This compares with \$157,494,000 in 1930, \$192,285,000 in 1929 and \$197,730,000 in 1928. There has been a substantial decline in the volume of wheat shipments in the past three seasons....Converting the flour into terms of wheat the entire shipments of both wheat and flour in 11 months of 1931 would approximate 111,900,000 bushels against 139,800,000 in the year 1930 and 151,000,000 in 1929. As the exports in December were small the total for 1931 will be less than three-fourths as large as in 1929, while the value is about 43 per cent, of that of the 1929 total. Those who maintain that the United States should abandon the foreign trade in wheat and flour point to the diminishing exports to substantiate their contention. This, however, seems the wrong way to look at the matter. There is a considerable investment in the foreign field which can not be given up without serious loss. Also there is the question of what to do with the land that now raises wheat for export, and what to do with the producers...."

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Section 3Department of  
Agriculture

An editorial in The Southern Planter for February 1 says: "The wisdom of limiting agricultural expansion is now realized more than ever before. For years the policy in the United States has been to bring land under cultivation as rapidly as possible. This, together with the use of improved methods and better plants and livestock, has done much to create the great surpluses now existing....With the view of establishing a land policy for the United States, a land utilization conference was held last November under the general direction of Secretary of Agriculture Hyde. 'A proper national land policy will not solve immediately all the problems of agriculture. It is no panacea, and it will require time to show national results,' he said. Unquestionably it is the duty of the United States Department of Agriculture and other agricultural organizations to work out a wise land policy. It will be no easy matter....The work of the Department of Agriculture in this regard is admirable...."

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# Section 4

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

### Farm Products

Feb. 10.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 69  $\frac{7}{8}$  to 72  $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 51¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 55¢; St. Louis 55¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 50 to 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 33¢ to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 34 to 35¢; Kansas City 32 to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 55 to 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 37 to 38¢; Kansas City 34 to 36¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 24 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 23¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3 to \$4.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.75; vealers, good and choice \$7 to \$8.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60 to \$3.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.35 to \$4.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.25 to \$5.50.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 40¢-43¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Eastern Round Whites, sacked, 85¢-\$1 in a few cities; 65¢-68¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢ carlot sales in Chicago. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.75-\$2.50 per 50 pounds in consuming centers; \$1.35-\$2.25 f.o.b. Rochester and \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. at West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; top of \$25 in Cincinnati; \$10-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1.10-\$1.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Texas Round type \$2-\$2.50 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches up, 90¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Baldwins 75¢-85¢; Kings 75¢ and Winter Bananas 75¢ per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage stock Baldwins 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in nine designated markets (New Orleans, holiday, Feb. 9) declined 10 points to 6.05¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 10.05¢ for the same nine markets. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 6.45¢, and March future contracts closed on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange at 6.47¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22¢; 91 score, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 14¢; Single Daisies, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13¢; Young Americas, 13 to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Fresh Gathered Extras, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20¢; Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 19¢; Fresh Gathered Firsts, 17 to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 36

Section 1

February 12, 1932.

## CREDIT EXPAN- SION BILL

The press today says: "Legislation to open up huge, untapped reservoirs of credit to speed the return of normal business conditions was introduced yesterday in Congress. Senator Glass and Representative Steagall. offered a bill 'to improve the facilities of the Federal Reserve System for the services of commerce, industry and agriculture' and 'to provide means for meeting the needs of member banks in exceptional circumstances.' The measure places on the eligible list for rediscount at the Reserve banks billions of dollars in assets of member banks, which under present regulations and law are not acceptable as security for reserve credit....Under regulations to be laid down by the Federal Reserve Board, and with the approval of the board, the bill would authorize Reserve Banks to make advances to the member banks on time or demand promissory notes, secured to the satisfaction of the bank directorates for periods not to exceed one year from the passage of the act...."

## STOCK PRICE RISE

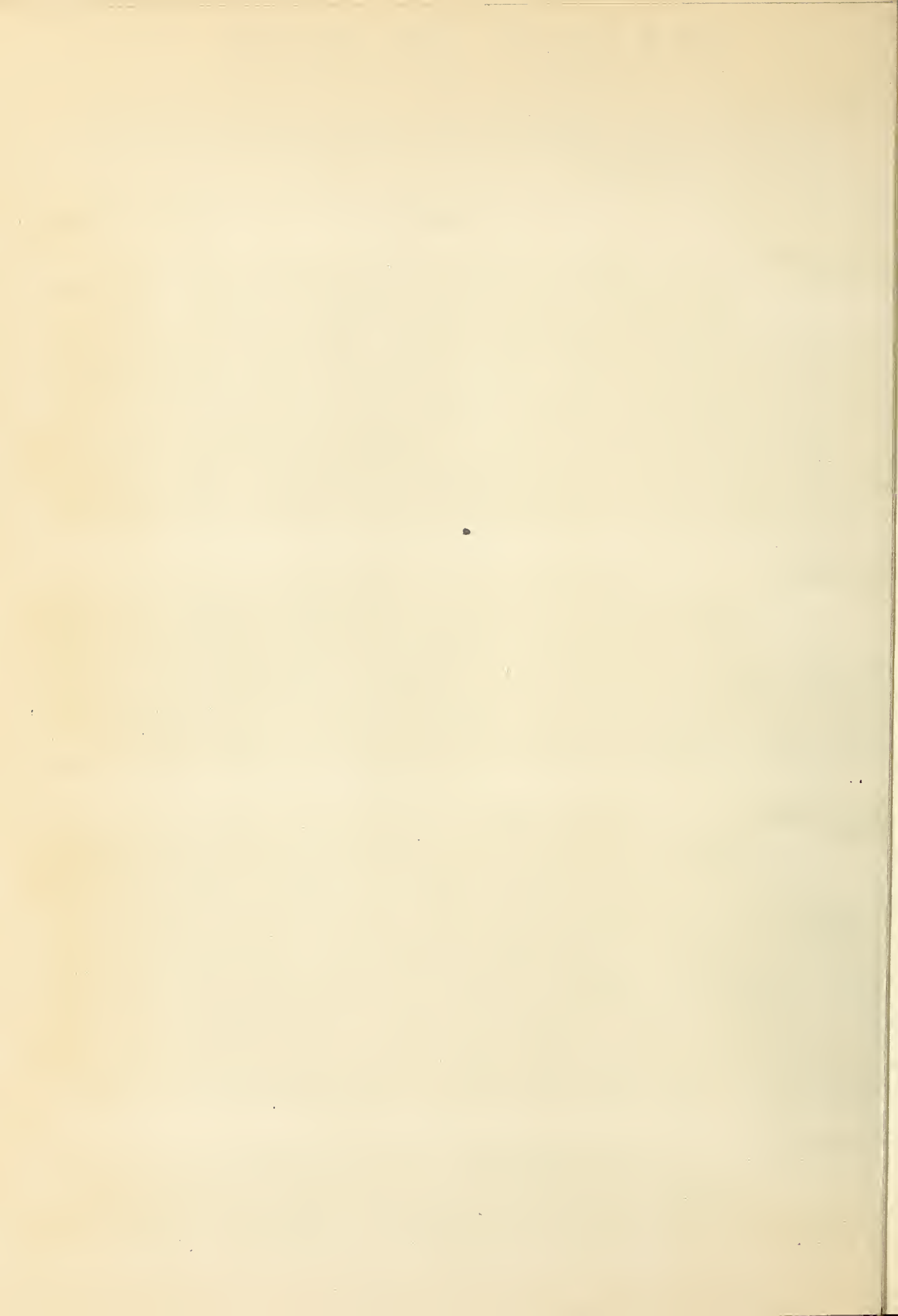
The press today says: "Wall Street's enthusiasm for the proposed bill to liberalize the rediscount privileges of the Federal Reserve System was evidenced yesterday by a broad and vigorous upswing on the security exchanges that added \$3,000,000,000 or more to open market values. Commodities joined the movement, invigorated by the same influences. The advance on the New York Stock Exchange was the widest in almost two months and resembled, in some of its sensational aspects, the 'moratorium rally' of last June. Leading issues closed with net advances that ranged from 2 to 7 points after the speculative enthusiasm had abated to some extent late in the day...."

## BRITISH TARIFF MEASURE

A London dispatch today says: "The measure by which Great Britain will throw over her century-old tradition of free trade and become a protectionist country was published yesterday. It provides for a general 10 per cent tariff on all imports with certain important exceptions and sets up the machinery under which duties above 10 per cent may be imposed on the recommendations of a special committee. Imperial preference was assured by the exemption of goods from the dominions from all tariff until November 15, by which time the question will have been threshed out at the Ottawa conference, and by complete exemption of goods from colonies and mandated territories. The chief exceptions on imports from other countries included wheat, grain, meat, tea, raw cotton, wood pulp, news print, raw rubber, iron ore and scrap iron. Others were gold and silver bullion and coin, live quadruped animals, fish of British taking, raw wool, hides and skins. Also sulphur, mineral phosphates of lime, unset precious stones, radium compounds and ores were excepted."

## DUTCH RUBBER

An Amsterdam dispatch February 8 says: "On the request of the Minister for the Colonies, Dr. De Graeff, an official of the Department of Agriculture of the Dutch East Indies, has embarked at Batavia for Amsterdam to carry on negotiations for the restriction of rubber production, showing the efforts to limit output have not been given up."





## Section 2

British  
Milk  
Grading

The Medical Officer (London) for January 23 says: "Of the milk samples examined at Birkenhead in 1930 no fewer than 12 out of a total of 101, or 11.8 per cent, were tubercle-infected milks. Dr. D. Morley Mathieson, M.O.H., writes: 'Such milks are a serious danger, especially when they are given to infants and young children. Tuberculous meat is seized and destroyed, and adequate means of inspection are provided under the Meat Regulations; legislation is required to secure the thorough examination of milch cows, and to prevent tubercle-infected milk being marketed....milk producers should be required to submit to the local authority, at least once in every three months, a veterinary surgeon's certificate as to the health of each cow kept by them. With "graded" milks there is less likelihood of tubercle-infected milk finding its way to the public. One case of "grade A" milk, however, examined in the laboratory last year was found to be tubercle-infected. Although a compulsory quarterly inspection of milch cows by a veterinary surgeon would not entirely prevent diseased milk being sold to the public it would very considerably reduce the danger.'"

Forbes on  
Securities

D. C. Forbes writing in Forbes for February 15, predicts: "Fortunes await those who have the courage, the vision--and the means--to buy securities at current levels. Admittedly, no convincing evidence has developed that this country has already started to move along the highway of prosperity. Not only are reports covering the final quarter of last year unfavorable, but January brought no general betterment. Commercial failures, indeed, broke all records for the first month of any year. Security quotations hardly held their own. Employment reports were mixed; so were retail trade reports. Bank clearings showed marked contraction. Railway traffic fell below the opening month of last year and latest railway earnings' statements are distinctly unfavorable. Steel output was disappointingly light. Copper weakened. Oil chaos continued. Farm products, although tending higher, fluctuated erratically. Gold has been leaving the country in heavy volume. Although brokers' loans declined, credit tightened. Banks were closed at various points. One or two sizeable blocks of bonds offered at the end of the month met a lukewarm reception. A spurt in second-grade bonds petered out. Unusual inactivity characterized both the bond and the stock market. Alarm over Japan's defiance of protests issued by foreign powers became more intense at the beginning of February. Without seeking to gloss over the many adverse factors at home and abroad, and without presuming to say that foreign and domestic clouds are about to lift, one can nevertheless unhesitatingly predict that enormous profits will be reaped by investors who buy now and hold on....."

Markets

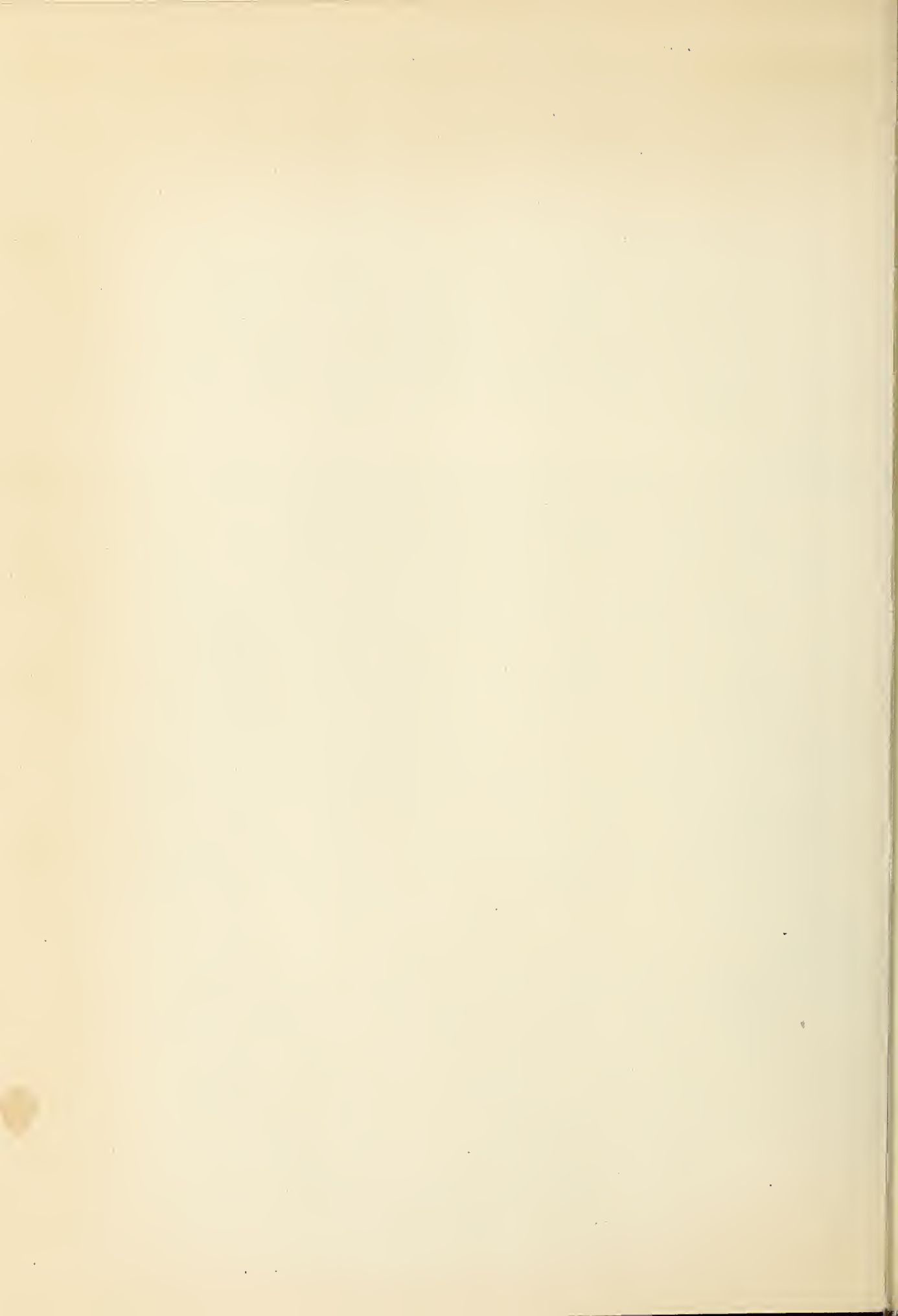
Manufacturers Record for February 11 says: "Many striking facts are being developed from the first Federal Census of Distribution, which was taken in the United States in 1930. It is revealed that in small cities (those of less than 10,000 population) and in rural areas there are more than 698,000 stores, or 45 per cent of all retail stores in the United States. The aggregate value of their annual sales amounts to \$15,515,000,000, or 30 per cent of the Nation's total retail trade. An analysis of the distribution census figures for the Southern States shows a much higher percentage of the population living in small cities



and rural areas, as well as a higher percentage of the number of retail stores and aggregate sales for this group, than in the country as a whole. Approximately 29,864,000 persons, or 72 per cent of the South's total population, live in rural areas and cities of less than 10,000 population. There are 270,489 retail stores, or 61 per cent of the total number in the South, and they did an annual retail business of \$5,138,000,000 or 45 per cent of the total retail sales of the South. Of the country's total small-city and rural-area population, the South has more than 46 per cent. It has about 40 per cent of the country's retail stores, which did 33 per cent of the country's retail business in this classification. Therefore, like the preponderance of small independent manufacturing enterprises to be found in the South, the extent of the South's retail business in the smaller cities and rural areas is of great significance in showing a tremendous distribution outlet...."

**North Carolina Agriculture** An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for February says: "Two years ago North Carolina was preeminently a 'cash crop State.' Cotton and tobacco constituted the two big cash crops. It was revealed by a survey authorized by Governor Gardner that North Carolinians were spending over one hundred and fifty million dollars annually for corn, hay, foodstuffs and feedstuffs shipped into the State from other sections. As a result of this startling discovery, the Governor engineered a 'Live at Home' campaign. He secured the cooperation of the newspapers and the school teachers in this campaign, and the results have been most encouraging. Cotton acreage has been reduced 536,000 acres, and corn production has increased ten million bushels. The canning of vegetables and fruits by farm women has doubled, and the saving in food and feed crops in one year amounted to over sixteen million dollars. If North Carolina can bring about voluntarily a reduction of over one-half million acres in cotton production and at the same time gain an enormous increase in food and feed production, why can't the other Southern States do the same thing? Is it true that the Governor of North Carolina is the only Governor in the South who is capable of successfully leading the farmers in a movement that every intelligent person realizes is of vital importance? Is it true that the farmers of other Southern States are so stupid that they are incapable of being led out of a system of destructive farming into a system of constructive farming?..."

**Price Comparisons** An editorial in The Miami Herald for February 9 says: "One gallon of gasoline will buy nearly two dozen of shipped eggs on the present market. One quart of the best oil costs as much as one and a half pounds of not so good butter, of 10 pounds of sugar, 15 pounds of flour, seven pounds of lamb or veal stew, or four dozen oranges. Now just let those figures sink in for a moment. They show by comparison how the price of feeding the human machine has dropped while that of supplying the motor machine has remained up.... Peculiar contrasts may be found in commodities. Fish are free for the taking out here in the ocean and bay and streams. Buy them on the retail market and they cost from 10 to 60 cents a pound. Meat, raised on western plains, fed and cared for, butchered in Chicago, shipped in refrigerator cars to Miami, may be purchased from 5 to 25 cents a pound. That is one of those economic mysteries. Citrus fruit has become a pleasant exception. It is actually cheap down here where it is grown...."





Rail vs.  
Truck

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for February 6 says: "The Frisco Railroad has issued a bulletin to livestock shippers in which it is shown that on carload lots between certain points the rail rate ranges from 40 to 60% less than the rate by truck for shipping cattle and hogs....Farmers will argue, and properly, that transportation costs are too high in any case, considering the prices for farm products. But the answer is not found in resorting to kinds of transportation that are less economical. One way to facilitate rate reductions is to provide a sufficient volume of traffic to enable the carriers to operate more economically. Volume is essential to reduced unit operating cost in all lines...."

Wholesale  
Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending January 30 stands at 66.7 as compared with 67.6 for the week ending January 23. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article, and based on the average prices in 1926 as 100.0, shows a decrease of approximately 1 and 1/3 per cent for the week of the 30th, when compared with the week ending on the 23rd. Farm products, and foods show a marked decrease during the last week of January when compared with the preceding week, showing respectively declines of 6 per cent and 4 per cent. The trend of prices of the hides and leather group, building materials and miscellaneous commodities, shows a further downward tendency. The group of fuel and lighting is the only group revealing an upward movement. Textile products, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs and housefurnishing goods remain more or less steady in price.

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Feb. 11.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 71 to 74¢; No. 2 red winter St. Louis 57 to 57½¢; Kansas City 52½ to 54¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 57½¢; St. Louis 56½¢; Kansas City 51½ to 52¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 33½ to 34¢; Minneapolis 35½ to 36½¢; Kansas City 33 to 35¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 33½ to 34½¢; Minneapolis 38½ to 39½¢; St. Louis 34 to 34½¢; Kansas City 35 to 37¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 23½ to 24¢; Minneapolis 25 5/8 to 26 5/8¢; St. Louis 24¢ (Nom.).

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$4.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.75; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60 to \$3.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.15; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.25 to \$5.50.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly 43¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-58¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern Yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.85-\$2.50 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Rochester and \$1.85-\$2.10 f.o.b. at West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.75 per 1½-bushel hampers in the East. Texas Round type \$2-\$2.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, \$1-\$1.12½; Wealthys 75¢; McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 and Baldwins 75¢-80¢ per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage stock Rhode Island Greenings one car \$1.10 f.o.b. and Baldwins 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 15 points to 6.23¢ per pound. On the same date last year the price was 10.11¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 6.59¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 6.61¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22¢; 91 score, 21½¢; 90 score, 21¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 11½ to 14¢; Single Daisies, 12½ to 13¢; Young Americas, 13 to 13½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Fresh Gathered Extras, 18½ to 19¢; Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts, 17½ to 18¢; Fresh Gathered Firsts, 16½ to 17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIV, No. 37

Section 1

February 13, 1932.

## GRAIN TRADING ACT

A Chicago dispatch to the press today says: "Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson yesterday upheld the right of the Secretary of Agriculture to examine the books of grain traders to determine whether they were violating the grain futures act. Under the grain futures act, upheld by the Supreme Court, the various Boards of Trades are required to submit all data on grain futures dealings of their members to the Department of Agriculture....."

## BANK CREDIT BILL

The press today says: "Moving with the speed and dispatch that has marked the progress of other economic measures in Congress, the banking committee of the Senate and House voted favorable reports yesterday on the Glass-Steagall bill designed to gear the machinery of the Federal Reserve System for greater service to the Nation during the business emergency. Introduced only on Thursday, substantially in the form recommended by the Hoover administration, the bill emerged from the committees yesterday with a few amendments, offered primarily in an attempt to make the central banking system more useful to the smaller financial institutions of the country...."

## INCOME TAX INCREASE FORECAST

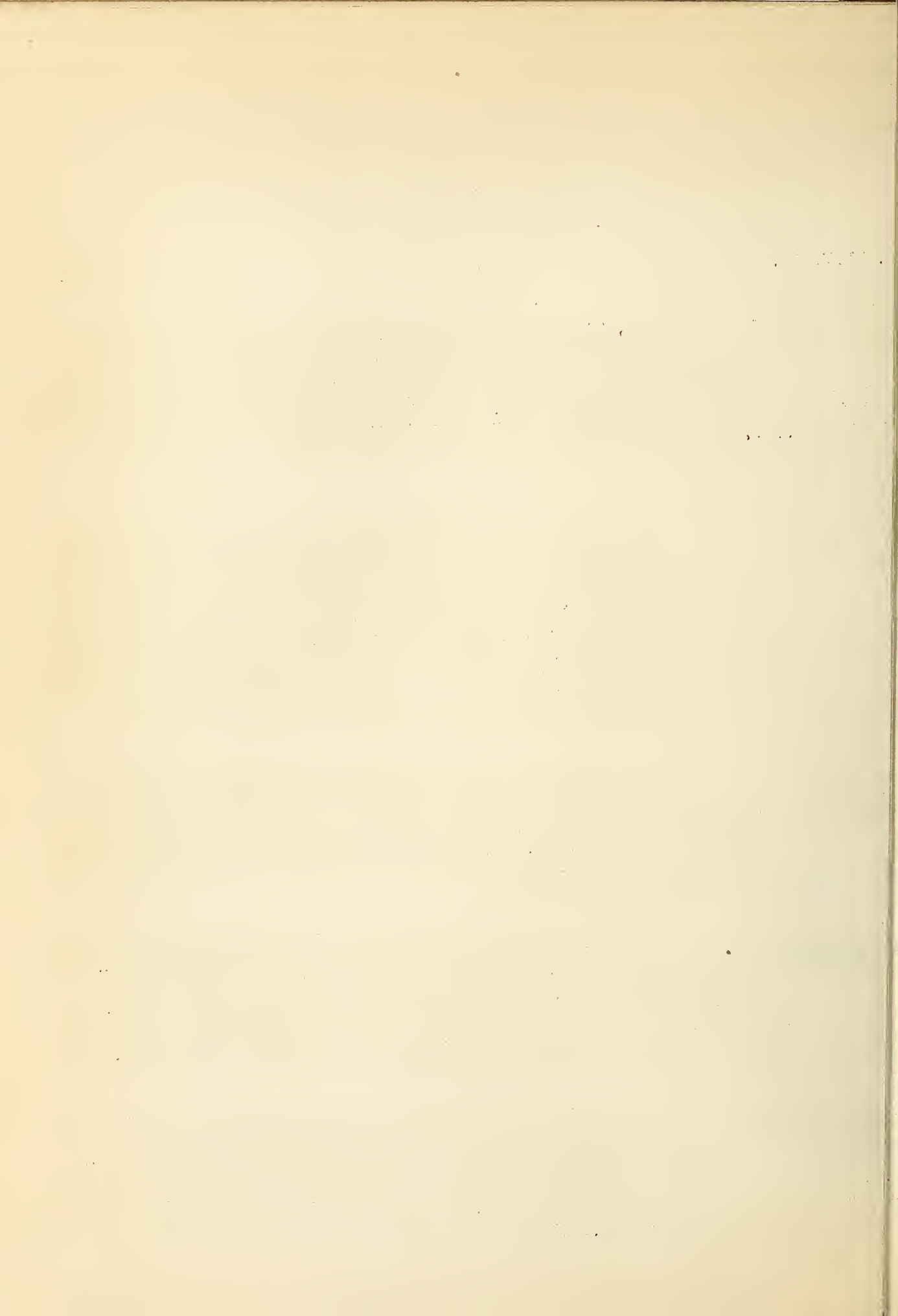
The press today says: "Substantial increases in income and corporation taxes and re-enactment of the Federal gift tax to prevent evasion of statutory levies on large estates were tentatively agreed upon yesterday by the House ways and means committee in its quest for \$1,241,000,000 in new taxes with which to balance the budget in the fiscal year 1933...."

## THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

A Geneva dispatch today says: "The World Disarmament Conference bore its first fruit yesterday with the resumption of direct negotiations between the French and Italian delegations to settle their naval differences. It was firmly believed that conferences now being held would lead to an extension of the London Naval Treaty of 1930, and provide a basis for further disarmament of all powers on the seas...."

## AMERICAN APPLES TO BRITAIN

A Kentville, Nova Scotia, dispatch today states that with the object of getting their products to Britain before March 1, when the new British tariff goes into effect, United States exporters are making heavy shipments of apples to the United Kingdom markets. The report says: "Several ships which had planned to call at Halifax en route from New York to London and Liverpool cancelled the stop-off because they had obtained full cargoes at New York...."



## Section 2

Avocado  
Culture

An editorial in The Miami Herald for February 8 says: "Avocado crops will receive expert attention in south Florida during the next two months in an effort to improve and enlarge the production of this fruit. Or is it a vegetable salad? After the proper growth has been arranged, efforts can be launched to educate the public in appreciating an avocado appetite. Dr. B. A. Stout, director of the research laboratories of the New York Botanical Gardens and investigator in plant breeding, is commencing his work in these parts in conjunction with the tropical research activities of the University of Miami, which has aided in bringing him here along with the Avocado Growers Exchange, the Miami Chamber of Commerce and the Dade County Commissioners. Such research investigation and promotion are of importance to south Florida in giving impetus to the production of a fruit peculiar to this area, and which may become another great agricultural industry. Here is a further example of the university endeavors in encouraging the enrichment of Florida through the practical development of her vast natural resources."

Cherry  
Week

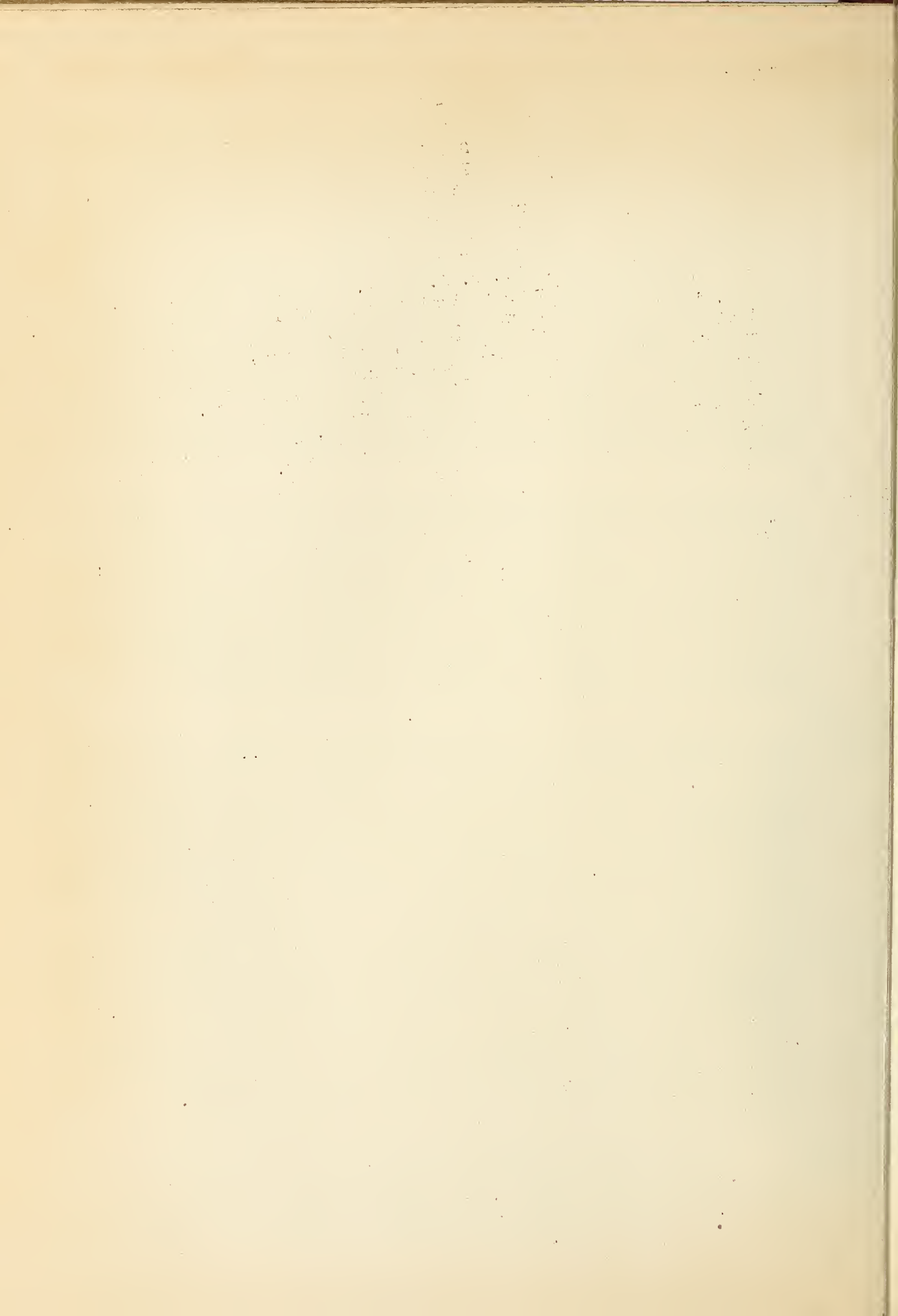
An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for February 6 says: "Michigan agriculture is never far from the spotlight, but during the week of February 15 to 22 it will stand squarely in the center of it with the light focused on the Grand Traverse area, where the cherry is king, for that period is to be known as National Cherry Week. Throughout the Nation publicity about the food value of this delicious fruit will be broadcast and eating places are to observe the week by featuring menus in which cherries are given a prominent part. Every effort will be made to increase consumption. Even George Washington's boyhood escapade will carry new significance this year...."

Dairy Edu-  
cation

An editorial in The Dairy Record for February 3 says: "During the next few months most of the dairy schools will hold short courses, and all of those who possibly can should attend. No doubt, there are many who feel that at this particular time they can not afford the time and the money to stay away from their positions for such a period of time as is necessary. As a matter of fact, they should feel that they can not afford to miss the short courses. Not in many years has there been so many men turned out of their positions. It is true that a great number of them have been very capable and were discharged but not replaced, simply because it was necessary to reduce expenses. However, there are probably a greater number who were let out of their positions because they were not able to cope with present-day conditions and were replaced by men who were. The dairy short courses serve as a clearing house for new developments which occur during the year. Attending the short courses is not a surety of success, and neither does non-attendance mean that a man is doomed to failure. But they are tremendously helpful. Otherwise the men who attend the courses faithfully each year (and usually they are some of the most progressive and successful men in the industry) would have long ago discontinued the practice."

French Land  
Dependence

An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for February says: "The secret of French stability is brought out in a recent letter of a New York investment house. 'The French economic pattern,' says this writer, 'is admirably designed to withstand depressions.' Practically



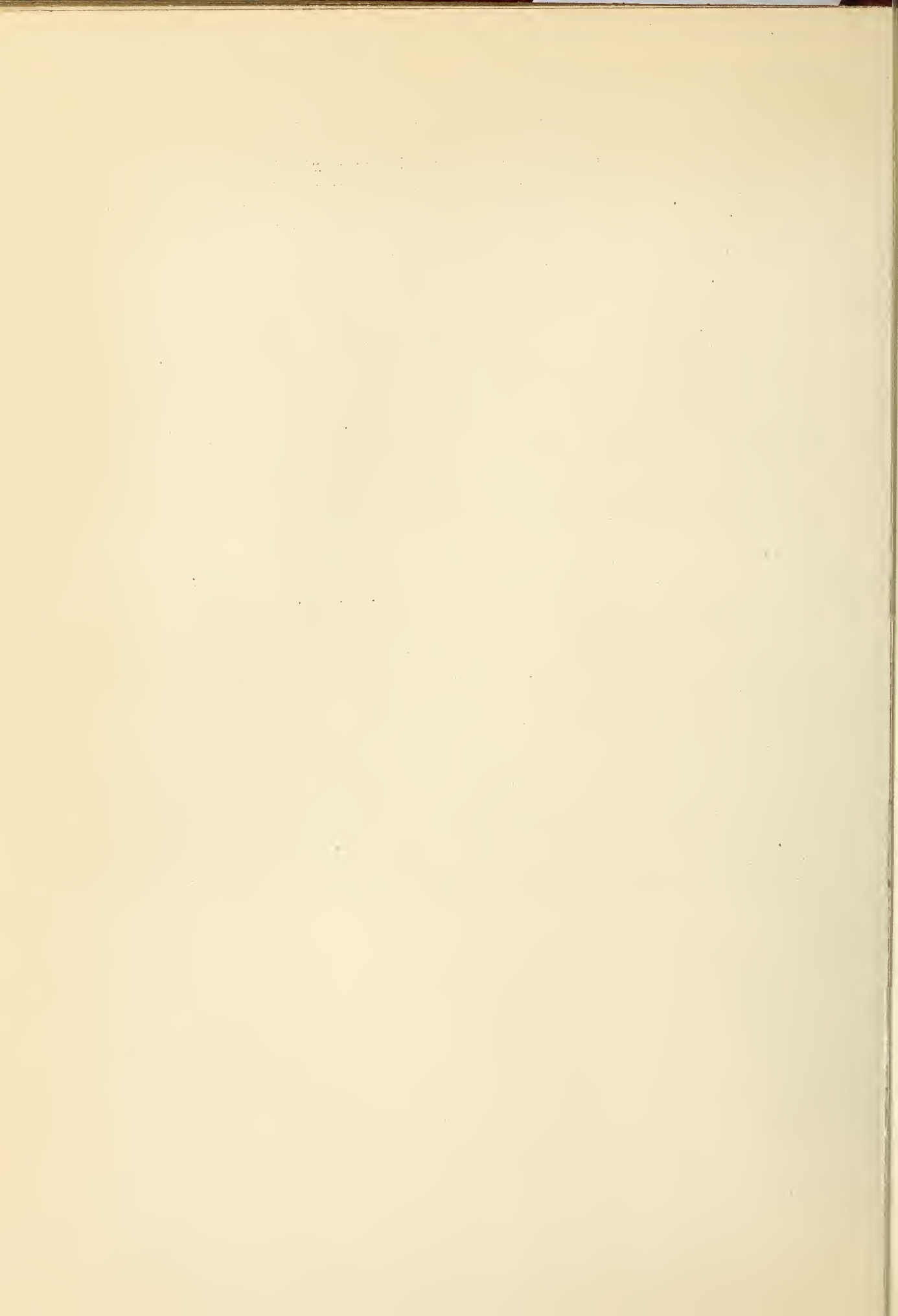


all of France is adapted to a diversified agriculture, and most paysans contrive to produce the major part of their own food requirements on their land. Gardens are important parts of French farms. Each individual paysan is diversified. Moreover the farmer is not laden with debt. His earnest desire is to be debt free. 'In France about eighty per cent of family heads own land; in the United States about ten per cent; in England only five per cent. Where a population lives close to the soil with only twenty per cent of its workers competing for urban employment, conditions can not be forbidding.' France has only a few large cities. The majority of the people live in the country. They have worked out a wonderful balance between industry and agriculture, and have brought about a successful cooperation between agriculture and industry that guarantees stability to both. The climate and general natural conditions of France are very similar to those in the Southern States. The southern farmer has practically every natural advantage that the French farmer has and many advantages that are denied to the French. Southern farmers may build up a life that will be proof against the serious effects of any depression. Will they do it? "

Milk Pas-  
teurization

The Medical Officer (London) for January 23 says: "On the recommendation of Dr. R. Veitch Clark, M.O.H., the city council of Manchester will seek powers in their next Parliamentary Bill to compel pasteurization of the whole milk supply of the city as provided for in the production of 'pasteurized' milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923--such requirement not to apply to certified milk or grade A (tuberculin tested) milk. Powers will also be sought to enable the city council, as a condition of registration of the business, to require the installation of a satisfactory pasteurizing and cooling plant; and to confer upon the council such powers of inspection and examination as are necessary to guarantee the maintenance of a proper standard of pasteurized milk. To obviate any hardship which might arise from the conferment of such powers upon the local authority, Dr. Veitch Clark suggests that a period of twelve months should be allowed to elapse between the date of passing of the act and the date when the provisions become operative...."

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Vol. XLIV, No. 38

Section 1

February 15, 1932.

## CHILD AID CAMPAIGN

A nation-wide campaign to follow up the White House conference on child health and protection will start in Washington today, George Aubrey Hastings, administrative assistant to President Hoover, who will direct the campaign, announced yesterday, according to the press today. The report says: "Mr. Hastings, who was formerly secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, said that conferences would be held in each State to map out definite child care programs, including recommendations for State legislation, appropriations and the setting up of permanent organizations in States which at present lack such machinery. The work will be carried on through the Continuation Committee of the 1930 White House Conference, headed by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Hastings said that forty volumes on child problems had been prepared as a result of the conference...."

## FEDERAL SUPPLY LEGISLATION

A bill requiring that all materials and supplies purchased by any Government department and all materials used by contractors engaged on Government building contracts be produced within the United States was introduced Saturday by Representative Martin of Oregon. The bill excepts only materials which can not be obtained in this country, articles for experimental purposes and materials of foreign production authorized expressly by law. (Press, Feb. 14.)

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

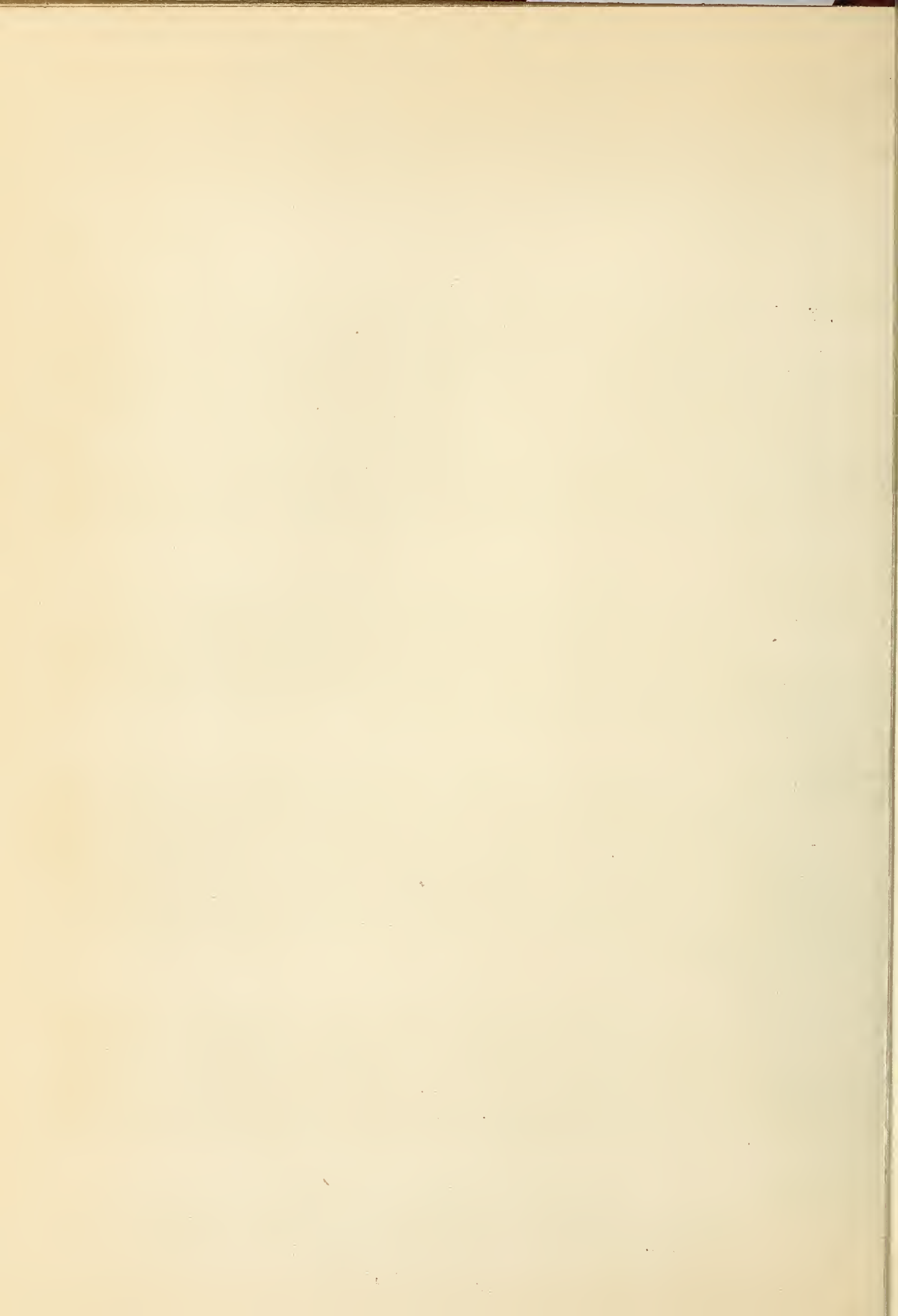
The New York Times of February 14 says: "Fresh buying enthusiasm appeared in the securities markets Saturday, lifting stocks 2 to 14 points and bonds 1 to 9 points, with an aggregate increase of nearly \$4,000,000,000 in quoted values. The spectacular movement in the stock market produced a virtual panic among bearish speculators. The advance was even more violent than on Thursday, when values rose \$3,000,000,000 or more in response to the first news that leaders in Congress were cooperating on legislation designed to give greater flexibility to the rediscount policy of the Federal Reserve System...."

## RAIL RATES

A Chicago dispatch today states that western railroads on March 15 will offer small cargo shippers of the Western Trunk Line territory conciliation in the form of lower rates, less red tape of classifications, speedier service and more flexible methods. The report says: "Their plan is to bring back some of the 'parcel' business that railroad men call 'L.C.L.' (less than carload) which in recent years has been slipping to the highways at an alarming rate and adding to the financial worries of railroad executives...."

## FRENCH-ITALIAN ACCORD

A Paris dispatch states that the French foreign office announced last night that negotiations to conclude a commercial accord between France and Italy would begin at Rome today.





## Section 2

## Barter

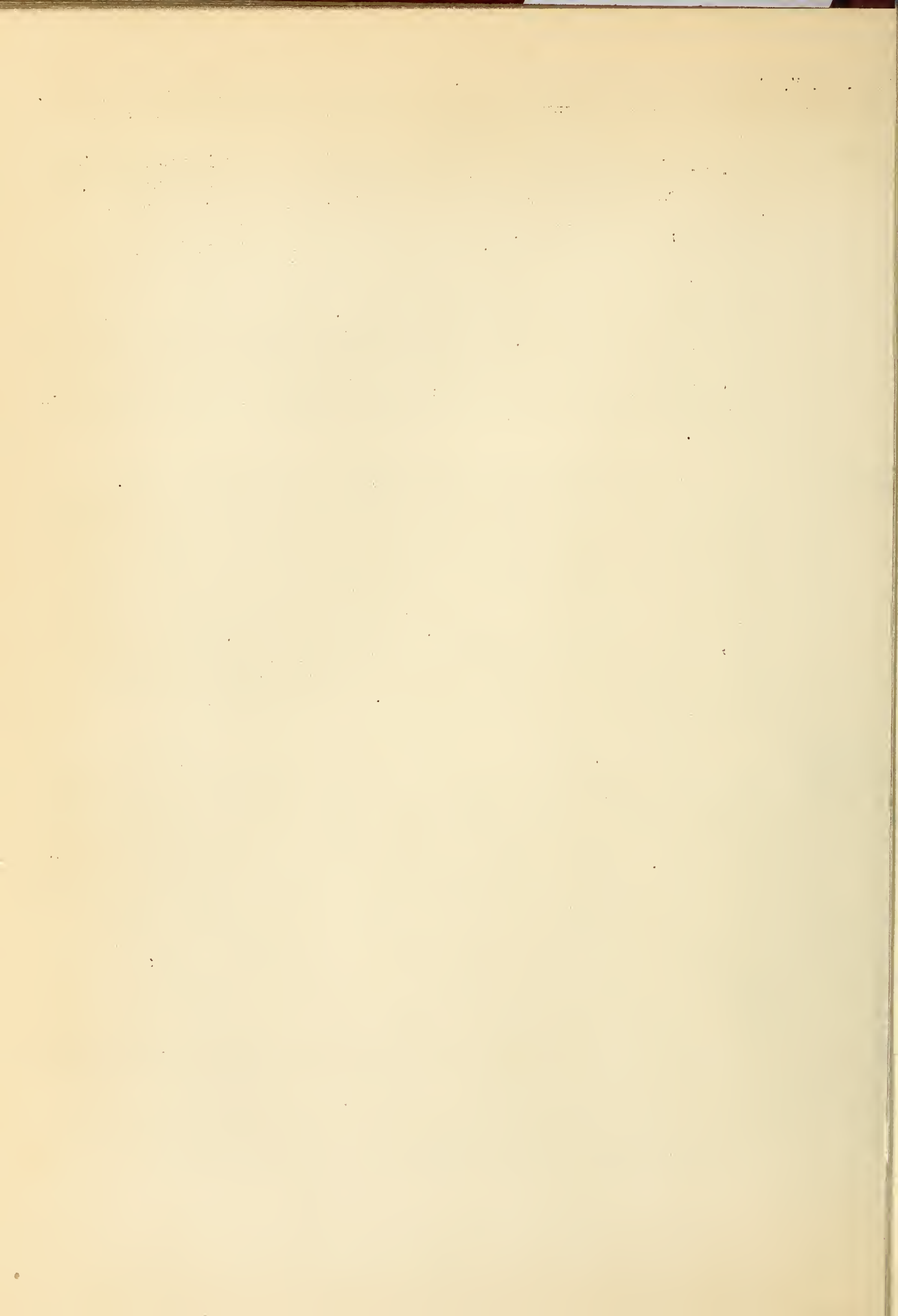
An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for February 15-29 says: "In our last issue we called attention to the opportunities we all have for helping start business moving--some of us by cash and the rest of us by barter. We are gratified to hear how general the 'swapping' idea is becoming. Many farmers have cattle, hogs, or poultry, and need seed or feed. Others have feed or seed they would swap for hogs or cows. Many a farmer has surplus farm machinery he would like to exchange for something else. And so on and so on. We should like to suggest that county agents and agricultural teachers could do an excellent thing by inviting every farmer to report what he has and what he wants and then post the resultant 'barter lists' in their offices. And at each meeting of the Grange or Farm Bureau similar reports could be made. Much business might be started going in this way."

Cattle  
Testing

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for February 4 says: "Here's a story that should be broadcast from the peak of every radio station and most of the weathervanes of this marvelous Pacific Northwest of ours. During a single month Federal and State authorities tested 32,000 head of cattle in Washington, Oregon and Idaho and found only 162 that showed evidence of tuberculosis. That is just about one-half of 1 per cent. One in 200! We wish all the States of the Union could make as fine a report. But they can not. We mention no names, but two large eastern States, for example, in similar tests found nearly 7 per cent and 15 per cent infected with this disease. For the production of clean, wholesome, healthful milk, cream and butter, Washington, Oregon and Idaho can not be beaten."

Infantile  
Anaemia  
and Diet

Nature (London) for January 30 says: "The appearance of a new disease always excites comment, but the disappearance of a common malady may pass without notice. Up to about twenty years ago, a type of simple anaemia, styled 'chlorosis,' was prevalent among young employed women in Great Britain: it was easily cured by the administration of iron. Today, with the improvement in the standard of life of working women, the disease appears to have vanished. Recent investigations have shown, however, that a similar type of anaemia occurs amongst infants, which also can be cured by adding iron to the diet. The anaemia is of the so-called 'simple' or 'chlorotic' type; it is characterized by a marked reduction in the hemoglobin percentage of the blood, without other changes....A nutritional anaemia can be produced in young animals by an exclusive diet of milk, especially if the parents have been maintained on a diet deficient in iron. In the rat, this anaemia can be cured by the administration daily of small doses of iron together with copper. This observation, which appears well substantiated, may explain the contradictory results which have been reported in the treatment of experimental and infantile anaemias by administration of iron salts. This type of anaemia is not due to a vitamin deficiency, nor is it influenced by light treatment...."

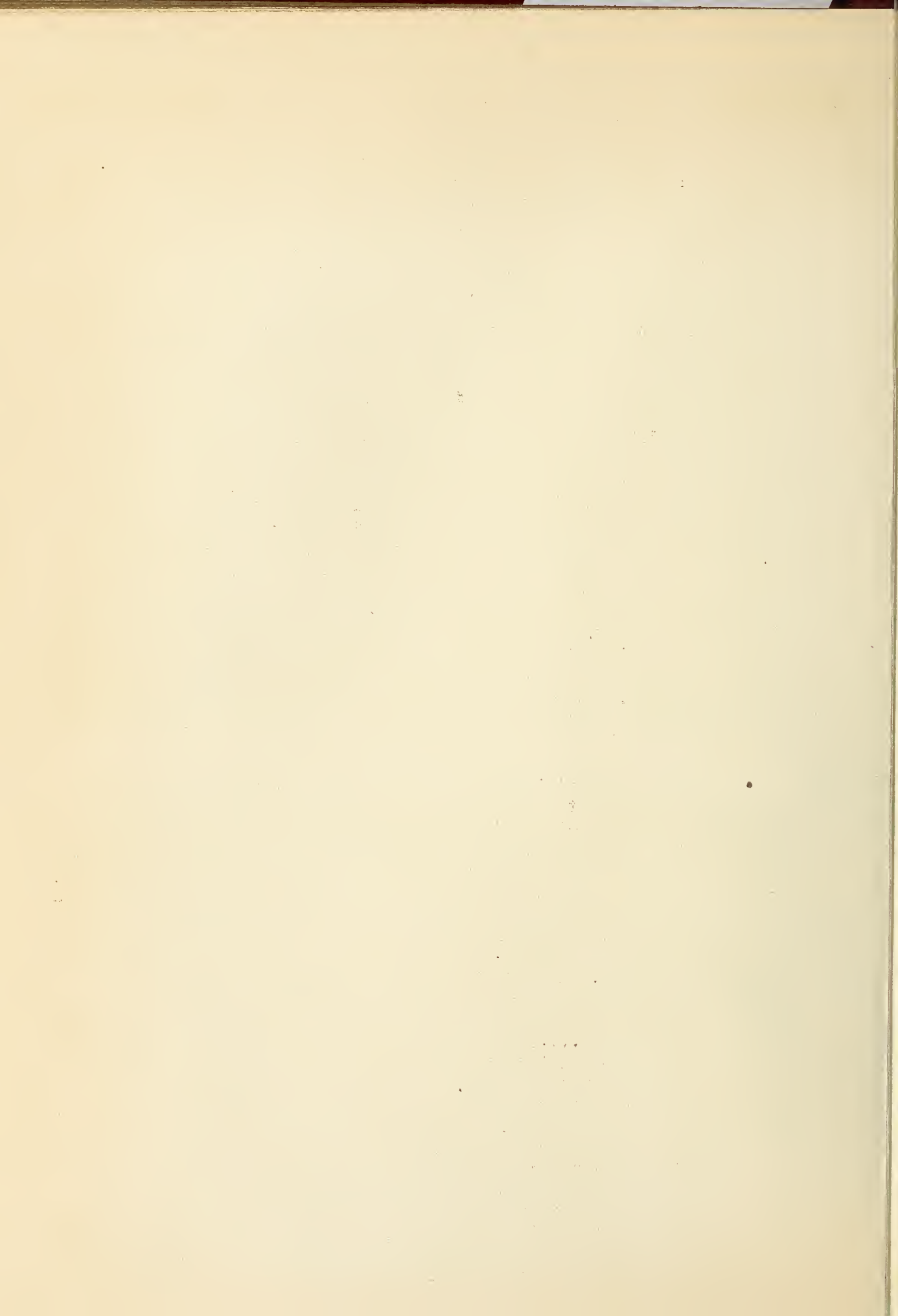


Machines and  
Men

Commerce and Finance for February 10 quotes Charles N. Edge as saying: "...At a certain inevitable point of development of mechanization, if the consumption of the products of the machine and the work of men together can not be fully maintained, the machine ceases to be the servant of man and becomes the competitor of man's own right to work. At the exact all-important point where man begins to lose his demand and value, the machine, until that time a blessing, becomes the monster of a Frankenstein. Up to this point both capital and labor receive increasing returns. At this point they reach a maximum, but beyond this point their returns are doomed to decrease and ultimately to vanish. The total number of workers and their families in the three greatest mechanized industries: farming, manufacturing and railways, in 1919 comprised 60 per cent of the total population of the United States. In 1929, at the peak of prosperity, this percentage had already fallen to 40 per cent from 60 per cent. It has now fallen further, due to the depression, to probably 36 per cent, although the volume of production in 1931 still exceeds 1919. The true value of a worker depends upon the value of the land itself; upon the value of a worker who owns the land and machinery and derives a profit from them, or upon one who rents them and receives as wages a proportion of the products of his labor. For as far back as records go, the basic value and obtainable wage of a man has been half the produce from the land he rents and can work. The transfer of taxation from land to the machine would have the immediate effect of increasing the value of land throughout the country and of all agricultural workers--the base of prosperity and consumption. It would quickly release that part of our frozen assets relating to real estate; it would have an immediate and steadily increasing effect upon the total demand for man."

Production  
and Mar-  
keting

• An editorial in Pacific Rural Press for February 6 says: "It is not a pleasant job which California growers have demanded of the 'four horsemen'--the Federal Farm Board, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University and the State Department of Agriculture--and which these four public servants have jointly agreed to undertake. ...The old type of market study of the past will not be enough. Growers must have help beyond the plans of the past. Growers want help in making an industry set-up which will give them the greatest possible degree of control of their crop and help them do the best possible job of seeking markets. And if distributors are doing a poor job of peddling the crop and if their cooperative has a poor set-up and managerial weakness they want to have the facts. That takes courage, but it is what is needed....This new agreement mobilizes the official marketing brains of the Nation to show what can be done with California cooperatives which ask for help. Not only are the marketing experts of the four institutions at call, but under the sanction of the President you can go even further. The U. S. Bureau of Standards and the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry can be mobilized, along with local officials, to seek new by-product uses and new quality standards....There is a chance to write a great chapter in marketing history. It will not be easy to do. It will tax ingenuity. Challenge the best brains. Demand both imagination and hard common sense. It will arouse plenty of criticism. But if done ably and courageously it will make a major contribution to stability and prosperity."





## Vitamin

## Isolation

The Lancet (London) for January 30 says: "After a long preliminary period in which isolation of vitamins seemed a very remote possibility, we have suddenly arrived at a time when reports of isolations jostle one another for room in the press. Within the last few weeks fresh claims have been made concerning vitamins A, B<sub>1</sub>, C, and D. The work of O. and A. Rygh on the anti-scorbutic vitamin C was briefly mentioned in our leading article of Dec. 12, 1931, but examination of the paper by them which has since become available can not be said to inspire confidence. They say that narcotin, irradiated with ultraviolet light, and one of its derivatives, prevented the development of symptoms of scurvy in guinea-pigs on a scorbutic diet; but the number of animals used is very small and they were all in bad health or actually died, even though symptoms of scurvy were not recognized. Further, they found that scurvy was not prevented by doses of material slightly higher than those which did prevent it--a very unusual phenomenon. As regards vitamin B, Windaus and his co-workers, previously associated with the isolation of vitamin D, claim to have prepared a crystalline antineuritic vitamin from yeast. Rice polishings is the material which has hitherto most generally been used for the preparation of concentrates but in this case the same method, the well-known one of Jansen and Donath, has been applied to yeast....At the Royal Society last week, a description was given of the further purification, by R. B. Bourdillon and his team, of their crystalline preparation of vitamin D...."

## Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

An editorial in American Farming for February says: "In this issue of American Farming, in our 'Monthly Market Letter,' our readers will find an unusually clear summary of the market situation of many of our leading farm crops and livestock products. The summary was prepared especially for our readers by an expert of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. We consider this monthly market letter a most valuable offering for our farm readers. The national story of the markets for last month very often serves as an indication of market performance for the month to come. Some one who is hard on economists jokingly said that an economist or a statistician was like a 'woofle bird.' This strange bird is said to fly with its tail foremost. This works all right in this instance....Farm crop prices do have seasonal fluctuations and the price is greatly dependent upon the surplus. We advise American Farming readers to watch for our monthly market letter."



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Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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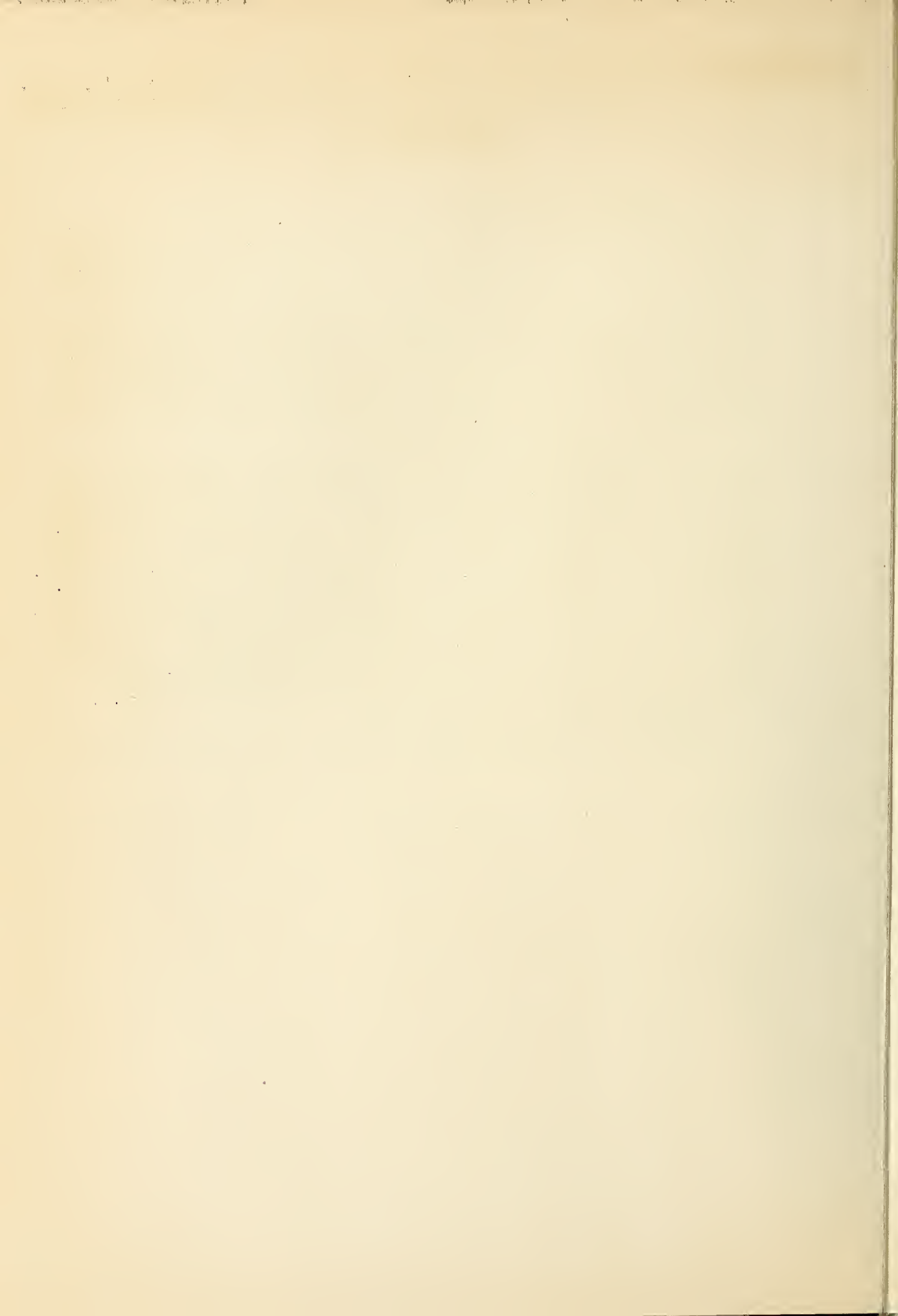
Farm  
Products

Feb. 12.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$4.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.75; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.55 to \$3.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.20; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.25 to \$5.50.

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No grain, hay, feed, seed, cotton, or dairy items on account of holiday (Lincoln's Birthday) February 12.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XLIV, No. 39

Section 1

February 16, 1932.

## SYRUP IS SJGAR

A plan by which importers of raw sugar hoped to save more than \$100,000,000 in duties annually by importing the product in syrup form, collapsed yesterday under a decision of the Third Division United States Customs Court, New York City, which held the syrup dutiable as sugar and described the plan as an "artifice." (Press, Feb. 16.)

## CRISIS IN FAR EAST

"The Sino-Japanese situation," says Charles A. Selden in a Feb. 15 cable from London to the N.Y. Times, "has become so dangerous, in the opinion of the British Government, that Sir John Simon made two calls today to discuss it with Prime Minister

MacDonald in the nursing home where the Premier is confined as a result of his recent eye operation. Between his forenoon and evening visits to Mr. MacDonald Sir John was in communication with Secretary Stimson in Washington. There may be an emergency Cabinet meeting called tomorrow to consider what action Great Britain is prepared to take in case of emergency. According to the British point of view the situation is rapidly developing to the point where this and other governments will be compelled to choose either to let the League of Nations destroy itself by inaction or to run the risk of war by severing diplomatic relations with Japan and subjecting her to an economic boycott as provided by Article XVI of the League covenant."

## CARDOZO FOR SUPREME BENCH

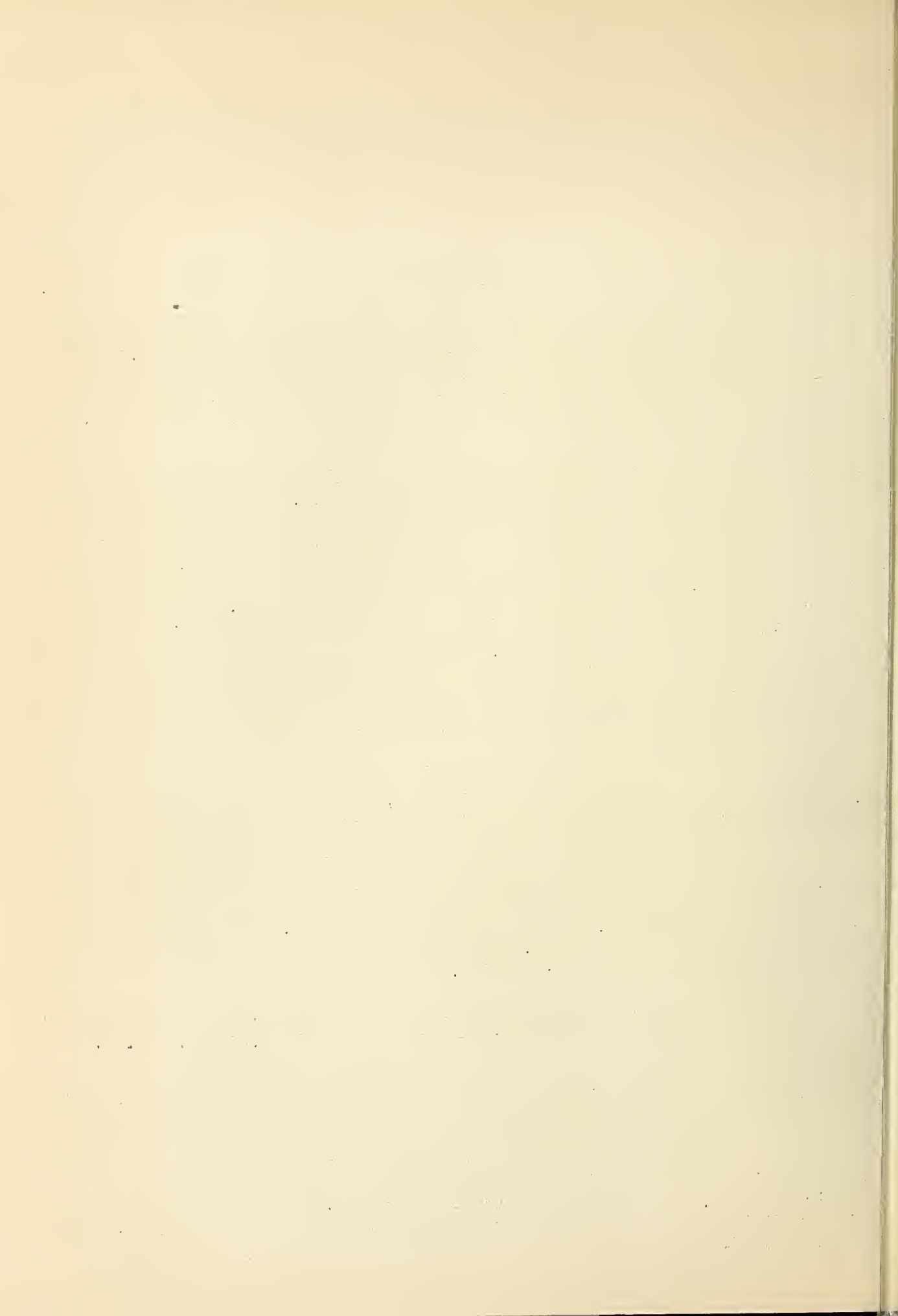
Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, Chief Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals, was nominated by President Hoover today to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. "Seldom, if ever," says a Washington special to the New York Times, "in the history of the court has an appointment been so universally commended as that of Judge Cardozo. Senators, by whom he must be confirmed, were unanimous in praising his selection, and Republicans, Democrats and Progressives vied with each other in commendation of the President's action."

## RELIEF BILL

The Senate yesterday defeated the bill offered as a substitute for the La Follette-Costigan relief bill. (Press, Feb. 16.)

## HOUSE ACTS ON RESERVE BILL

The House, by the vote of 350 to 15, yesterday passed the Glass-Steagall bill extending the credit facilities of the Federal Reserve system. Recommended by President Hoover as a major project to stimulate economic recovery, the measure provides for the infusion of billions of dollars in additional credits into the sluggish veins of the Nation's business. Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills estimated that the maximum additional credit it would provide might reach as high as \$10,000,000,000. (Press, Feb. 16.)



## Section 2

Arkansas  
Farming

A Fayetteville, Ark., dispatch February 14 says: "Arkansas is providing a good laboratory in which to study the back-to-the-land move, a phenomenon of the depression era. The State's farming population and her tilled acreage are both increasing steadily....In April, 1930, the State had 242,334 cultivated farms, with acreage totaling about 16,000,000. The best available estimates now indicate that the number of cultivated farms has increased at least 8 per cent, that tilled acreage has increased about 20 per cent in less than two years and that at least 82 per cent of the entire population of the State now draws its support from farms. Further evidence of this pronounced back-to-land trend is given by an unprecedented increase in homestead entries and direct purchases of State-owned lands...."

## Cow Record

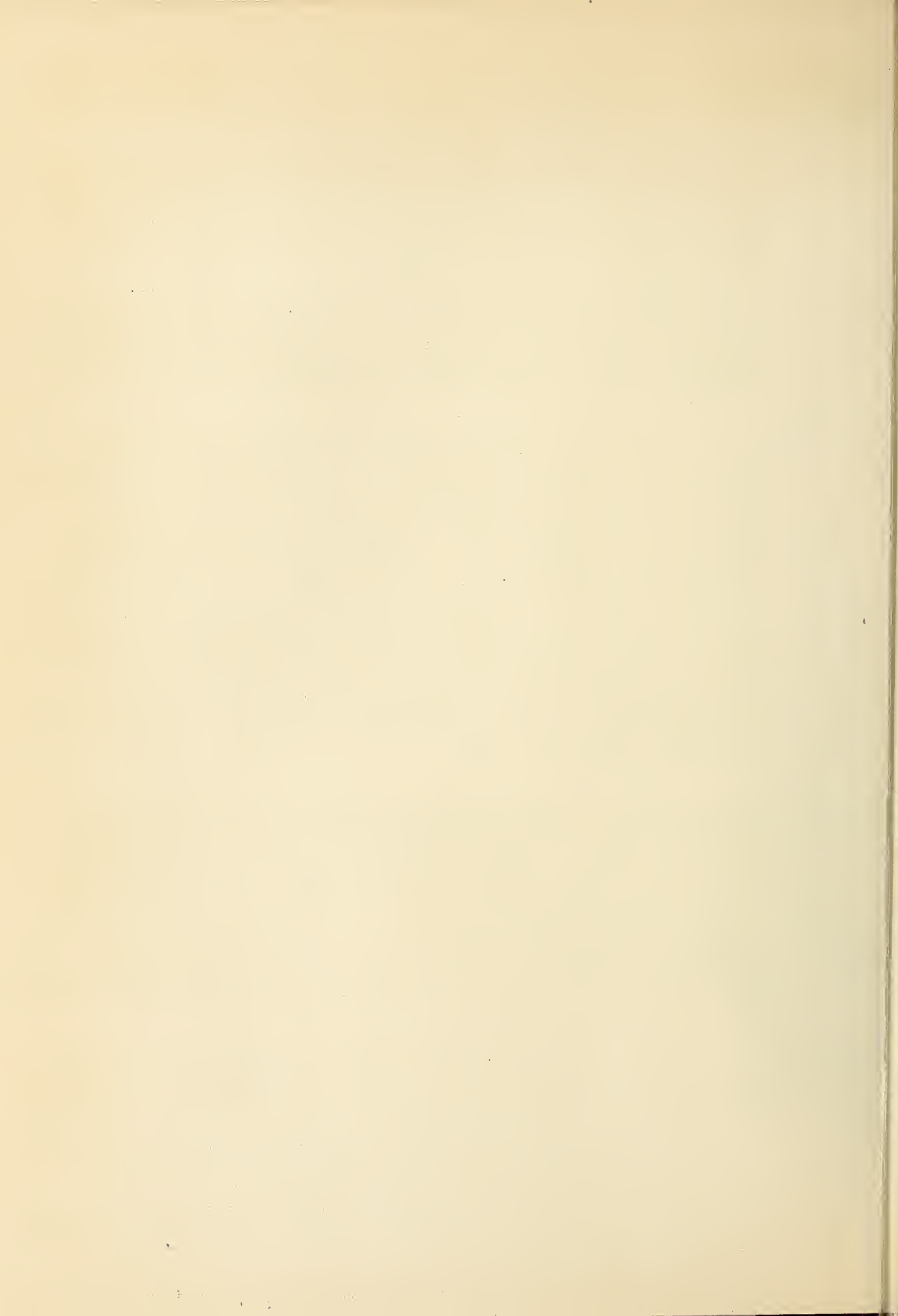
A new dairy production record for Missouri in Class B--the class in which cows on test are milked three times a day--has been made by Campus Hengerveld Ormsby Eula, a Holstein-Friesian cow bred and owned by the University of Missouri. This new record-holder has produced 24,731 pounds of milk and 805.8 pounds of butterfat (1,007 pounds of butter) in one year, according to Harry Harman of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Campus Hengerveld Ormsby Eula began the test in December, 1930, at the age of 5½ years. She reached the peak of her producing ability in March, 1931, the third month on test, when 2,658 pounds of milk and 91.64 pounds of butterfat were produced. The average milk cow in the State in 1930-31 produced about 3,800 pounds of milk and 156 pounds of butterfat. Thus it would take the combined annual production of about six ordinary milk cows to equal that of Eula for the year. Sold at wholesale the value of the milk produced by Eula would be \$432 for the year, or sold at retail it would be worth over \$1,100. (Press, Feb. 15.)

Egg Con-  
sumption  
in Madrid

The press of February 14 says: "Statistics may not be kept very accurately in Spain, but Madrid claims one unusual tabulation which she ventures to think no other city has made. She knows how many eggs she eats. In 1931 Madrid used 146,000,000 eggs. Accepting a population figure of 825,000 (which may cheat several people out of an egg) this means that each citizen ate almost 180 eggs that year--provided they were fairly distributed. Any one coming into Madrid is stopped by inspectors and asked if he carries any eggs or chickens with him. If he is found smuggling either fowls or their eggs into the city, punishment is severe. But in spite of this fact every one eats eggs, and it may be that many are bootlegged."

Farm Land  
Taxes

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for February 6 says: "Farmers who really are in earnest about a substantial reduction in farm land taxes should turn their attention toward different methods of diverting State tax money to local school purposes. There are certain types of sales taxes on luxuries which farmers might urge for the purpose of collecting a special State school fund. Nearly half of the farm tax bill goes for purposes of maintaining the local schools. Fully half of the farm children eventually move to town. Therefore, it is sound that the State as a whole should stand half the expense of educating farm children. The farm battle-cry, therefore, should be: 'More State tax money for local school purposes.'"





Greek  
Drachma

An Athens, Greece, dispatch February 15 says: "Measures proposed by the government for maintenance of the drachma, Greek monetary unit, were revealed February 14 as including a regulation prescribing three meatless days weekly in order to restrict the importation of meat. Under the plan permission to exchange moneys abroad would be refused except to students holding scholarships, and further export of currency would not be allowed except in payment for prime necessities such as food and raw materials."

Jerked  
Meat in  
Cuba

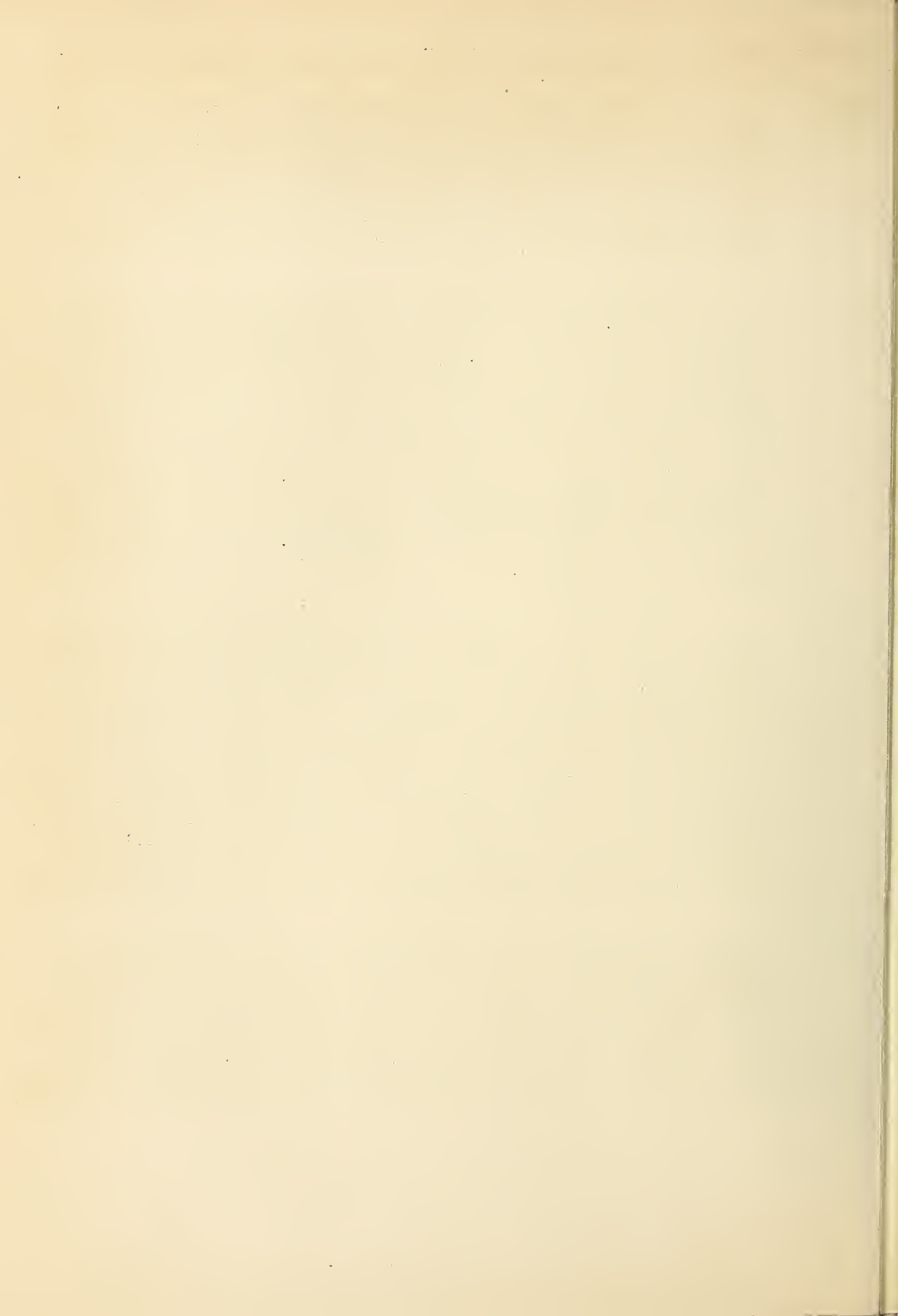
A Havana dispatch February 14 says: "Once one of the largest consumers of jerked beef, Cuba has practically discarded that item from its menu, according to figures just published, which show that only 27,139 bales, or approximately 2,000,000 kilos, were imported during 1931, in comparison with 88,677 bales in 1930 and 138,056 in 1929. During the period of 1924-1928 Cuba consumed an average of 18,000,000 kilos annually, or some five million dollars' worth of this product, most of which was imported from Uruguay and Argentina. The island is now producing enough jerked beef for its needs, but the consumption has dropped tremendously. Increasing domestic production of cattle, which has made fresh meat available at low prices, is one of the main causes for the decrease in the demand for jerked beef, since the lowest price at which this product can be sold is 25 cents a pound, while fresh meat sells as low as 8 cents."

Perfume  
Chemistry

An Associated Press dispatch from New York February 15 says: "The sniff of a well-known violet perfume is chemically almost identical with a swallow of vitamin A. The practical usefulness of this discovery is not a hope that man may start smelling his vitamins but in the new knowledge it brings of chemistry. This similarity between the vitamin and the perfume was explained to the New York Electrical Society by Prof. Marston T. Bogert, of Columbia University, in a talk on perfume engineering. Both the vitamin and the perfume synthetic violet, are composed of the same elements, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Both have these atoms arranged similarly in the shape of a kite with a tail. The only difference is a shorter tail on the perfume kite....'Perfume studies such as these,' said Professor Bogert, 'promise a road to development of new synthetic drugs and ultimately to a better understanding of the chemistry of life itself.'"

Wholesale  
Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending February 6 stands at 66.7 as compared with 66.7 for the week ending January 30. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices in 1926 as 100.0, shows that no change took place in the general average of all commodities for the week of February 6, when compared with the week ending on the 30th of January.



### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Feb. 15.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice, \$3.25 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.55 to \$3.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.80 to \$4.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.25 to \$7; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.25 to \$5.50.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 71¢ to 74¢; No.2 red winter, St. Louis 57¢ to 57½¢; Kansas City 52½¢ to 54½¢; No.2 hard winter, Chicago 58¼¢ to 58½¢; St. Louis 57¢; Kansas City 52¢ to 53¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 35¼¢ to 35½¢; Minneapolis 36¢ to 37¢; Kansas City 34½¢ to 36¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago 34¢ to 35½¢; Minneapolis 38½¢ to 40¢; St. Louis 34¢ to 35¢; Kansas City 36½¢ to 38¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 24¢ to 25¢; Minneapolis 25¾¢ to 26¾¢; St. Louis 24¼¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 38¢-40¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 57½¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked Yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.50-\$2.50 per 50-pounds in consuming centers; \$1.30-\$2.15 f.o.b. Rochester and \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage closed at \$15-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.50 per 1½-bushel hampers in the East. Texas Round Type \$2.25-\$2.75 per western lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.75 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2½ inches up, \$1.12½-\$1.25; Baldwins 75¢-\$1 and Twenty Ounce \$1 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 82¢-85¢ f.o.b. on cold storage stock at Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point to 6.40¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 10.11¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 6.73¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 6.72¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22½¢; 91 score, 22¼¢; 90 score, 21¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 11½¢ to 14¢; Single Daisies, 12½¢ to 13¢; Young Americas, 13 to 13½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed (formerly Fresh Gathered Extras) 17½¢ to 19¢; Standards, (formerly Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts) 17 to 17½¢; Rehandled Receipts (formerly Fresh Gathered Firsts) 16 to 16½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)





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Vol. XLIV, No. 40

Section 1

February 17, 1932.

## MILLS RECOMMENDS NEW TAXES

Recommendations for new taxes to provide \$337,000,000 in addition to the administration's original program for increased revenue to balance the budget in the fiscal year 1933, were laid before the ways and means committee yesterday by Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, according to the press today. The report says: "The increase was necessitated by a sharp rise in the prospective deficit for 1933, which Mr. Mills estimated would run to \$1,241,000,000. He figured that the original plan offered by the Treasury would produce only \$786,000,000, as against the December estimate of \$920,000,000. Measures to provide the added revenue which, coupled with the original plan, are expected to produce \$1,123,000,000, were recommended. They included an additional increase of one-half of 1 per cent in the corporation income tax rate, from which an increase of \$17,000,000 is expected. Surtax rates applicable to individual incomes would be further modified to bring an increase in yield estimated at \$50,000,000. A tax of 1 cent per gallon on gasoline was proposed, which, it was estimated, would yield \$165,000,000. Another proposal was for a 7 per cent tax on domestic consumption of electricity and of manufactured and natural gas from which it was said that \$94,000,000 in revenue could be expected. An additional tax of one cent on capital stock sales and transfers, making the total 4 cents, with an additional yield of \$11,000,000 was recommended...."

## ANTI-HOARDING CAMPAIGN

The hoarding tide has turned, President Hoover announced yesterday, according to the press today. "I am glad to report," said the President, "that since February 4, when I took action on hoarding, there has been an entire turn in the tide. Up to a few days previous to that time hoarding was greatly on the increase. Since that time it has not only stopped, but it is estimated that \$34,000,000 has been returned to circulation from hoarding."

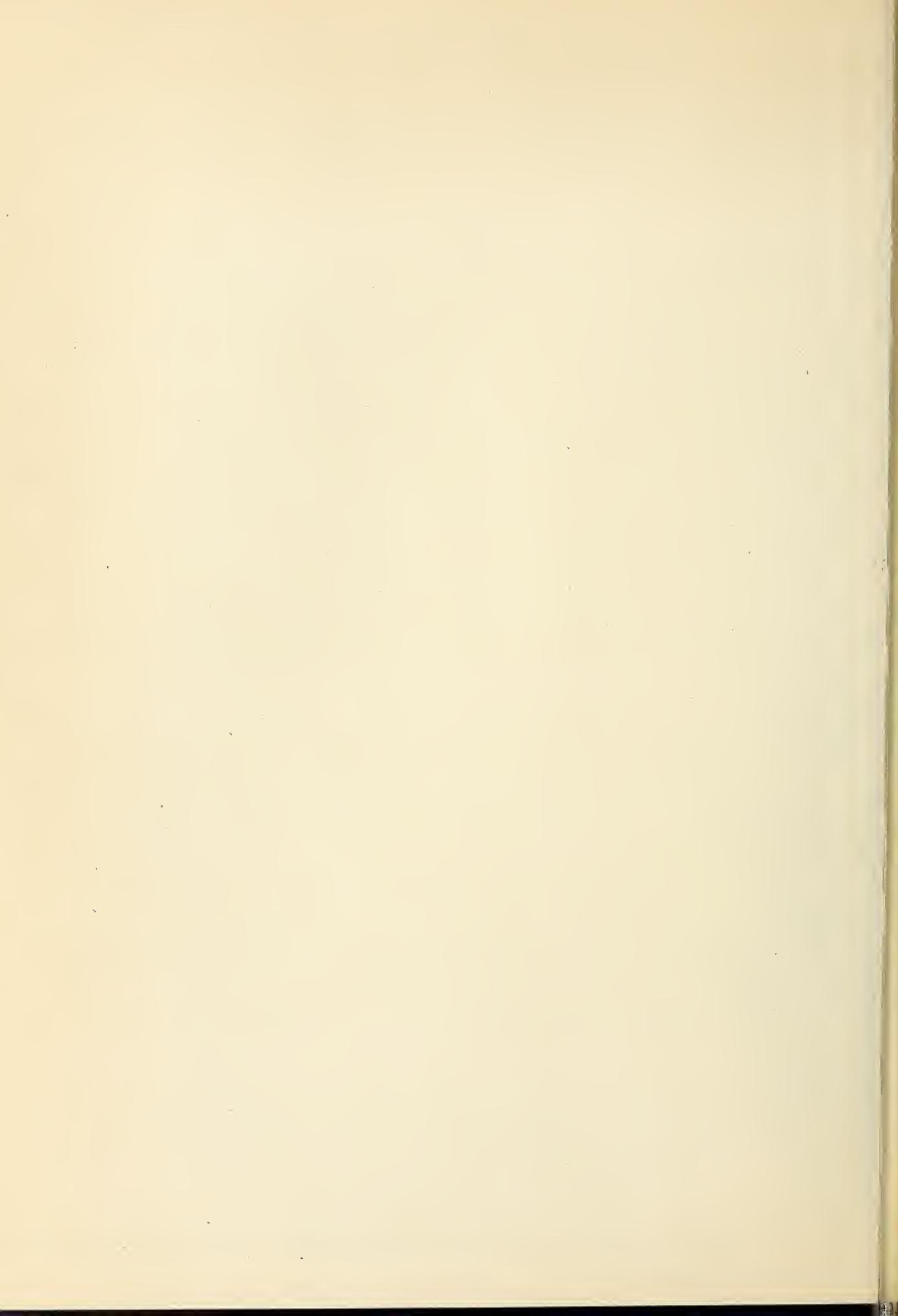
A Chicago dispatch today says: "The supreme effort of the C.R.O.--The Citizens' Reconstruction Organization--established by President Hoover to end hoarding--will be the 'promotion of the sale of a Government security...of a liquid character ...and bearing an adequate interest rate,' Frank M. Knox, chairman of the organization, yesterday wrote State chairmen. Mr. Knox, who was appointed to his post by President Hoover, also announced completion of the organization of the central group of twelve district chairmen, all Chicagoans, who will direct the organization's activities in the various Federal Reserve districts. ..."

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF BILL

The Senate last night defeated the La Follette-Costigan bill, thereby joining President Hoover in his stand against a Federal appropriation for the Nation's unemployed. The vote was 48 to 35. (Press, Feb. 17.)

## FORD TO RE- EMPLOY WORKMEN

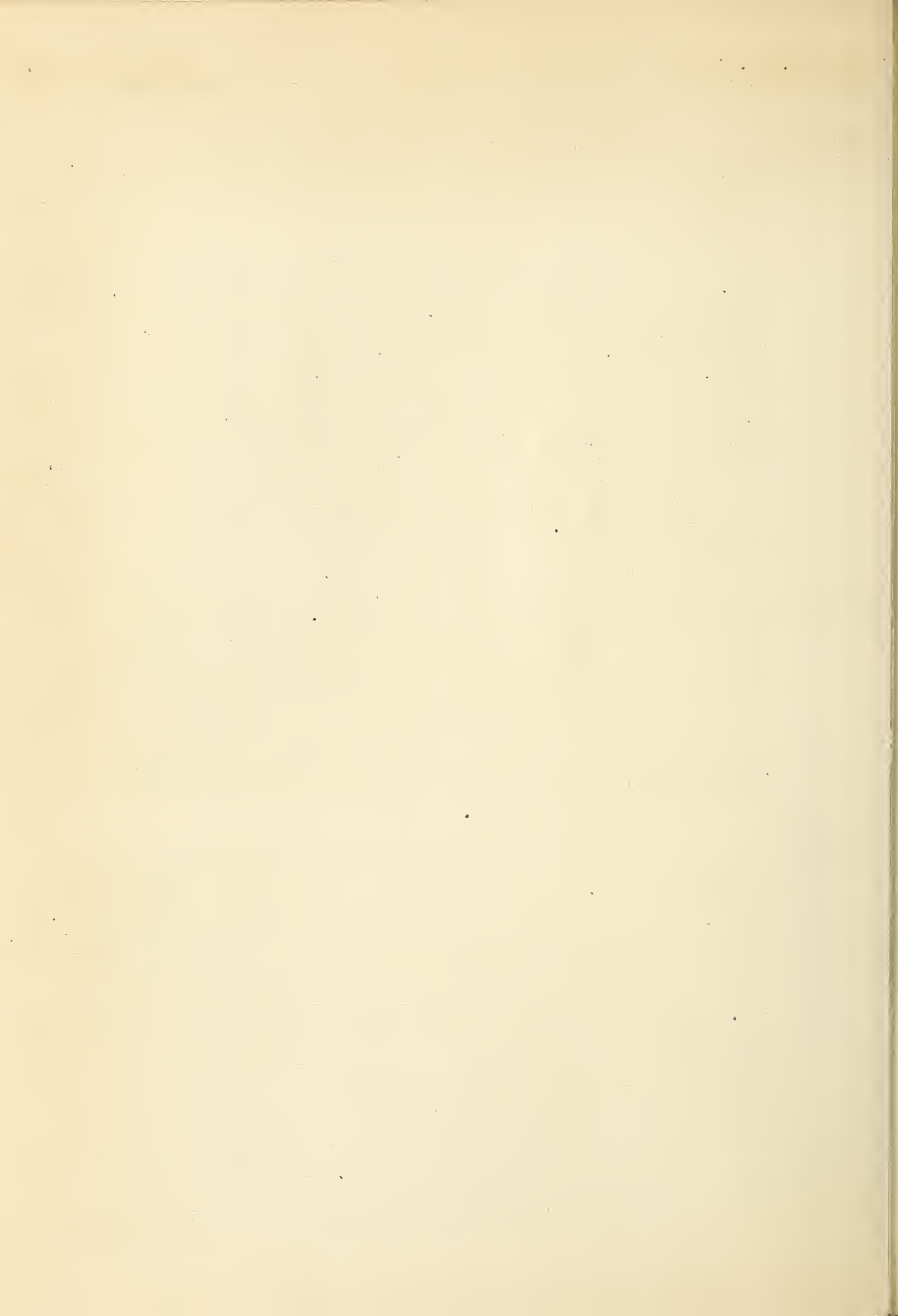
A Detroit dispatch states that with the beginning of production of the new Ford eight and four cylinder lines, employment will be increased by 30,000 to 35,000 Detroit workers still on the rolls.



## Section 2

Ayres on Leonard P. Ayres, writing under the title "Five Conditions for Recovery" in American Bankers Association Journal for February, says: "As we enter this third year of the depression we have in this country a national debt of some \$17,000,000,000 if we include, as perhaps we ought, about \$12,000,000,000 of our war loans to other nations on the theory that we must ultimately assume them. Our municipal and State debts are in the aggregate not greatly smaller than our national debt. We owe perhaps \$40,000,000,000 on real estate mortgages, and as much more on corporate mortgages. Our installment debts are another \$4,000,000,000 or \$5,000,000,000 and our bank indebtedness about \$35,000,000,000. If we leave out of account miscellaneous personal debts and running accounts at stores, we probably owe sums that amount in the aggregate to \$1,200 apiece for all the individuals in our population. Perhaps our debts are equal to half of our national wealth. This is our overdraft against national savings. We have mortgaged future income for present satisfactions, and now the future is here.... In the years since the beginning of the war we have piled up an enormous indebtedness which has been followed by a great debt and price deflation depression. Twice before in earlier years we have experienced similar depression. They came in the 40's and in the 70's, and were the longest and most severe in our history. They were characterized by great financial and business wreckage, and by many and varied forms of debt repudiation, default, and postponement. This depression is following in many respects the pattern of those earlier ones, and if we are to escape similar consequences it behooves us now to discover and point out the requisite conditions that would make possible the beginning of recovery. Five propositions are suggested as the outline of such a formulation: Deflation has gone far enough. We do not have to wait for Europe. Congress should do nothing to interfere with the smooth functioning of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Federal Reserve System should be given broad emergency powers. Congress should quickly adopt a definite budget."

Business The Business Week for February 17 says: "The early part of Conditions February has brought no break in the spell of business and security market stagnation.... Signs of seasonal pickup, almost invariably marked by the middle of this month, are so far very slight and scattered.... Carloadings and electric power production are moving almost horizontally. Despite some revival of railroad buying, the spring rise in steel is being held back by slackness in automotive output due to delays in Ford's new models for which buyers and other producers are disposed to wait.... Commodity and stock price averages have sagged to new lows and bonds lost a large part of their gain since December.... Effects of Reconstruction Corporation action in checking bank credit contraction are not yet forthcoming, and European affairs are rapidly approaching new financial and political crises.... More fundamental for the domestic outlook is the fact that capital values are being steadily depreciated by drastic reduction in employment and buying power of employees, upon which corporate earning-power now depends.... The drying-up of private monetary and credit resources is resulting in growing pressure for governmental relief and rapidly forcing resort to the public credit to replace the purchasing power destroyed by deflation and liquidation in





the banking system or immobilized by individual hoarding....If the Reconstruction Corporation can not secure prompt private banking cooperation in assuring speedy credit expansion it may be necessary for Government to invoke its constitutional powers to regulate the currency and provide directly an adequate medium of exchange for the public."

#### Crow Migration

An Edmonton, Alta., dispatch February 14 says: "Nearly half the 262 crows released November 26 by Professor William Rowan of the University of Alberta have been recovered, and details of their recovery support Professor Rowan's revolutionary doctrine of the cause of migration. The crows were released in the course of an experiment to show that migration is an instinct which can be modified by treatment of the endocrine glands and were treated in different ways. One group of birds, treated with long hours of artificial light and serums designed to reverse their natural instincts, should, according to the professor's theory, have flown northwest instead of following the southeast direction of normal crows. These birds, with tails painted bright yellow to distinguish them from their differently treated brothers, showed the poorest percentage of capture, Professor Rowan said."

#### Government Feed Loans

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.D.) for February 12 says: "Money from Government feed loans is now flowing into South Dakota in considerable volume. The total is so large, in fact, that it far overshadows the relief from other sources. South Dakotans face a huge task in saving livestock from starvation and the fact that the feed loans and Red Cross assistance have been started is only the beginning. Every possible facility must be strained to see that these relief measures function to the limit of their ability. Chairmen in each county are taking applications for feed loans and forwarding them to the Government office for approval. The majority of the applications are being accepted and the money mailed to the farmers. In order to obtain this assistance, however, the farmers must make their applications. They should be urged to do this promptly and chairmen in the various counties should do everything they can to accommodate the farmers...."

#### Grain Marketing

David C. Harrower, writing on "The Future-Contract Markets" in Barron's Weekly for February 15, says: "...Sometimes there has been discussion as to whether the large volume of dealings, exceeding the amount of production, were not harmful to the price. An answer to that is to be found in the report of the Royal Commission to examine into grain prices in Canada about a year ago. This commission was headed by Sir Josiah Stamp, and one other member was a justice of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan. Testimony was taken from farmers, elevator men, exporters, and bankers, and in regard to this one matter the Royal Commission said: 'So far as general statistical material was before the commission it appeared that during the 10 years before the war and the 10 years following the reopening of the futures market after the war, the mean price line in each year rose and fell in general conformity with the relative increase or decrease in total world supply of wheat and changes in the value of money. No outstanding distortion of price



levels by years up or down was revealed....Speculation in the pure sense of the word is common in the futures market. Dealers sell short or buy long simply with a view to profiting from anticipated price movements, and not because they themselves are moving wheat. There are many intelligent people who recognize the common utility of hedging, and yet advocate government interference to prohibit entirely or penalize by taxation pure speculation. But it is generally agreed by economists that the existence of an active purely speculative market in futures is an essential prerequisite of successful hedging. You can not hamper the one without hampering the other.' So, as hedging must depend upon an active and continuous market, and an active and continuous market depends upon speculation, the speculators are an essential part of the future-contract system of marketing grain and cotton, and as to this system, the Royal Commission concluded its report by declaring that 'In addition to the benefits reflected to the producer in furnishing a system of insurance for the handling of his grain, and in providing an ever-ready and convenient means for marketing the same, futures trading, even with the disadvantages of numerous minor price fluctuations, is of distinct benefit to the producer in the price which he receives.'"

#### Vitamin B

Nature (London) for January 30 says: "In the second issue of the Zeitschrift für Physiologische Chemie for 1932, Professor Windaus and his co-workers announce the isolation of the anti-neuritic vitamin B<sub>1</sub> in which appears to be the pure state. In 1926, Jansen and Donath reported the preparation from rice bran of a crystalline substance having the formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>ON<sub>2</sub>, which was believed to be the vitamin, but subsequent work, notably that of Jansen, Kinnersley, Peters, and Reader, in 1930, showed that the substance was not pure. In 1929, Windaus took up the preparation of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> from yeast, and in the initial stages of purification he followed well-known lines. From the neutralized raw extract he has recently prepared the gold salt, decomposed this with hydrogen sulphide, and from the filtrate isolated the picrolonate, which is dimorphous. Analysis of the picrolonate gave the surprising result that the vitamin contains sulphur as well as nitrogen....Professor Windaus states his belief that he has now isolated the pure vitamin."

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### Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

#### Farm Products

Feb. 16.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein); Minneapolis 72  $\frac{5}{8}$  to 75  $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 58 to 59¢; Kansas City 52 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter St. Louis 58¢; Kansas City 52 to 53¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 37 to 38¢; Kansas City 36 to 37¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 35 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 41¢; St. Louis 34 to 35¢; Kansas City 38 to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 25¢; Minneapolis 26 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); Kansas City 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.).

Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.50; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$4.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.25 to \$7.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60 to \$3.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.80 to \$4.15; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.25 to \$5.50.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 85¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly 88¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions closed at \$1.50-\$2.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Rochester and few \$2.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida Pointed type \$1-\$1.40 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hampers in the East. Texas Round type \$2.25-\$2.75 per western lettuce crates in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Delaware and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes 40¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in eastern city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 60¢-75¢ in midwestern cities. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches up, \$1-\$1.25 and Baldwins 90¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; cold storage stock, Baldwins 83¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 7 points to 6.47¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 10.16¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 6.79¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 6.80¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23¢; 91 score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 14¢; Single Daisies, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13¢; Young Americas, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, in New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed (formerly Fresh Gathered Extras, 18 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, (formerly Fresh Gathered Extra Firsts) 17 to 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Rehandled Receipts, (formerly Fresh Gathered Firsts) 16 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

